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## THE REBELLION OF TUPAC-AMARU II, 1780-1781

### I

#### THE GENEALOGY OF TUPAC-AMARU II

When Pizarro and his followers arrived in Peru in 1532, after some six years of preparatory exploration, they found the country under the rule of a powerful native monarch named Atahualpa, whose ancestors, during some four hundred years, had built up a very large and well organized empire. The royal family was generally known by the name of Inca, a term which popular usage has wrongly applied to all the pre-conquest peoples of the Andean highlands and the adjacent littoral. It is not my purpose to say more of the Incas here than is necessary to explain just what they were.

About 1100 A.D. the Incas were a rather small and unimportant tribe belonging to the Quechua linguistic stock which was very widespread in the Andean highlands. They seem to have lived at one time in a district a few miles south of the Cuzco valley, but at about the date mentioned they moved into the valley, probably in search of better lands for their farms and for their flocks of llamas and alpacas. Gradually they imposed their rule upon all the tribes which had preceded them in the Cuzco valley and, having solidified their power at home, they set about building up the great and famous empire of Tahuantinsuyu (Land of the Four Provinces). By the middle of the fifteenth century

the Inca dominions included the highlands between Caxamarca (now Cajamarca) on the North and Tucuman on the south, as well as the coast between Lambayeque on the north and the region of Arica on the south. These were the limits of the vast territory ruled by the Inca Pachacutec (*ca.*, 1425-1478). They included the wrecks and vestiges of many far older states which had flourished long before the Inca tribe had begun to change itself into a dynasty. Pachacutec's successors, the Incas Tupac Yupanqui (1478-1488) and Huayna Capac (1488-1530) increased the empire so that, when Atahualpa became sovereign, it included all the territories, both highland and lowland, between northern Ecuador and central Chile. In spite of its enormous size, this empire, with its remarkable semi-civilization, was ably administered and efficiently organized.<sup>1</sup>

In 1532 the Inca empire was in a weakened condition on account of civil wars. The Inca Huayna Capac had very foolishly divided his empire into two parts on his death, leaving the southern half, with the old Inca city of Cuzco as its capital, to his legitimate heir, Huascar, and giving the northern half, with Quito as its capital, to his favorite but illegitimate son Atahualpa. Under these conditions internecine strife was inevitable. In the war which broke out between the brothers Atahualpa was the victor. He took his rival prisoner and had all his adherents put to death with great cruelty.

This was the situation when Pizarro entered upon the scene. At that time (November, 1532) Atahualpa was at Caxamarca, a favorite residence of his. There, after a number of dramatic oc-

<sup>1</sup> The history of the Inca empire may be studied in the following works: Pedro de Ciezo de León: *The Chronicles of Peru*. Edited by Sir Clements R. Markham for the Hakluyt Society. London, 1883. El Ynca Garcilasso de la Vega: *The Royal Commentaries of the Yncas*. Edited by Sir Clements R. Markham for the Hakluyt Society, 2 vols. London, 1869-71. Sir Clements R. Markham: *The Incas of Peru*. London 1910. Philip Ainsworth Means: "An Outline of the Culture Sequence in the Andean Area". In the *19th International Congress of Americanists*, pp. 236-252. Washington, 1917. José de la Riva-Agüero: *La Historia en el Perú*. Lima, 1910. Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa: *The History of the Incas*. Edited by Sir Clements R. Markham for the Hakluyt Society. London, 1907. Max Uhle: *Los orígenes de los Incas*. Lima, 1910. Carlos Wiesse: *Las Civilizaciones Primitivas del Perú*. Lima, 1913.



currences, Pizarro seized his person and, through it, the entire administrative machinery of the empire. An enormous ransom, equal to about \$17,500,000, was imposed upon the sovereign by his captors. While it was being collected, Atahualpa secretly gave orders that the prisoner Huascar be assassinated. No sooner was the ransom gathered together than Atahualpa himself was treacherously killed by the orders of Pizarro. Thus perished the last independent monarch of Tahuantinsuyu.<sup>2</sup>

Like all the Incas, Huayna Capac had a tremendous number of children, the legitimate ones, besides Huascar, including Manco, Paullu, and Titu Atauchi. Of these only Manco Inca is important in history. Just as Pizarro had followed the example of Cortes in capturing the person of a sovereign, so also did he find it advisable to set up a kinsman of that sovereign as puppet king. His opportunity for doing this was not long delayed. One of Atahualpa's generals, Chalcuchima by name, was held prisoner by the Spaniards. This man Pizarro slew, probably at the instigation of Friar Valverde who had been instrumental in the death of Atahualpa. The murder of Chalcuchima, a member of Atahualpa's party, led Manco Inca, who belonged to Huascar's party, to throw himself on the mercy of Pizarro. This event took place toward the end of 1533, the site where it occurred being the beautiful valley of Xaquixahuana (now called Anta) not far from Cuzco, lying northwest of the capital. That valley had been the seat of a royal residence for some generations, and even today the magnificent masonry terraces of the old gardens may be seen for miles across the valley as one comes up from Cuzco.

With characteristic astuteness, Pizarro played upon the hatred which young Manco had for Atahualpa and his supporters, and thereby he easily won the young Inca to his cause. The conquerors entered Cuzco on November 15, 1533, and on March 24,

<sup>2</sup> For further data consult: Sir Clements R. Markham: *A History of Peru*. Chicago, 1892. Pedro Pizarro: *Descubrimiento y Conquista del Perú*. Edited by Horacio H. Urteaga and Carlos A. Romero, "Colección de Libros . . . referentes a la Historia del Perú," VI. Lima, 1917. William H. Prescott: *The Conquest of Peru*. 2 vols. New York, 1847. Pedro Sancho: *An Account of the Conquest of Peru*. Edited by Philip Ainsworth Means for the Cortes Society. New York, 1917.

1534, Manco Inca was crowned with the royal *borla* or feather-diadem of the Incas. The ceremony was made all the more pitifully ironical by the pomp and circumstance which Pizarro and Valverde gave to it.

The immediate benefits accruing from this policy of the Spaniards were not inconsiderable. Manco lent aid of great importance in the crushing of Quiz Quiz who, like Chalcuchima, was an adherent of Atahualpa. But after a time the young Inca's proud spirit rebelled against the churlish treatment meted out to him by his Spanish allies, and presently he became exceedingly restive. On April 18, 1536, Manco made good his escape from durance at Cuzco, and fled to Yucay, in the beautiful Urubamba valley. There he raised the standard of rebellion, gathering about him a large, though not very well disciplined, host of discontented Indians. His supporters, naturally enough, hated the followers of Atahualpa and the Spaniards almost equally.

Manco laid siege to the city of Cuzco and, for a time, gravely menaced the Spanish power over it. But after some months of desperate fighting it was recovered under the leadership of Juan and Hernando Pizarro. The young Inca withdrew with his followers to the Urubamba valley. For a time he offered resistance to his enemies at Ollantaytambo, but in a short while he retreated into the fastnesses of the region of Vilcabamba. He established himself, late in 1536 or early in 1537, at a remote place called Vitcos<sup>3</sup> where he and those who were faithful found a safe haven from the invaders and also a good base for raiding expeditions, the latter being particularly directed against trade between Cuzco and Lima. Vitcos became a place of asylum for all sorts of refugees, both Spanish and Indian. About the end of 1544 or early in 1545 one of these refugees, a fellow named Gomez Perez, killed the Inca in a quarrel which arose during a game of bowls.

Manco Inca was survived by his brother, Paullu, who, after being baptised, was known as Don Cristoval Paullu Inca. He was married to Catalina Usica Coya. This couple did not join their

<sup>3</sup> Visited and described by Dr. Hiram Bingham in 1911. Consult his *Vitcos, the Last Inca Capital*. Worcester, Mass., American Antiquarian Society, 1912.



brother Manco in his refuge at Vitcos. Instead, they lived, with considerable pomp, in the Colcampata palace just outside Cuzco. Their son, Carlos Inca, married a woman of noble birth named Maria de Ezquivel. Of them I shall speak again presently.

Manco Inca was also survived by three sons, Sayri Tupac, Titu Yupanqui, and Tupac Amaru I. Of these, the first succeeded his father as Inca, and he ruled over Vitcos and its district from 1545 to 1555. It was a period of few events. In the latter year, Don Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza, Marqués de Cañete, arrived in Lima as viceroy. The idea of permitting Sayri Tupac to continue independent and full of pretensions was repulsive to him. So he persuaded an aunt of Sayri Tupac, the Princess Beatrix (who was married to a Spanish gentleman named Martin de Mustincia and lived in Cuzco) to aid him in encouraging Sayri Tupac to take up his residence in Cuzco where so many of his kinsmen were already well established. After protracted negotiations, Sayri Tupac finally did this. He was baptised under the name of Diego Sayri Tupac, and died at Yucay in 1560. Some years later, his daughter Princess Clara Beatrix, married Martín García de Loyola, Captain General of Chile, and their daughter was created Marquesa de Oropesa in 1616. She married Don Juan Enriquez de Borja, of the ducal House of Gandia.<sup>4</sup>

Titu Cusi Yupanqui, half brother of Sayri Tupac, wrongly seized the power. He had no right to it, for he was illegitimate, and the rightful Inca was Tupac Amaru I. Nevertheless, Titu Cusi held sway from about 1557 until about 1571, Tupac Amaru being kept imprisoned in the Acellahuasi (House of Consecrated Women). About 1570, the Viceroy, Don Francisco de Toledo, arrived in Cuzco on a tour of inspection. On January 6, 1571, he acted as sponsor in baptism to Melchor Carlos Inca, the infant son of Don Cristoval Paullu Inca and his legitimate wife, Doña María de Esquivel. The ceremony was a very splendid one, being carried out with all possible pomp. Among the members of the

<sup>4</sup> Consult in addition to various works already cited: Diego de Castro Tito Cusi Yupanqui Inca, *Relación de la Conquista del Perú y hechos del Inca Manco II*. Edited by Horacio H. Urteaga, "Colección de Libros referentes a la Historia del Perú", II. Lima, 1916. Markham, *The War of Quito*, Hakl. Soc., 1913.

Inca family who assisted at it were Titu Cusi and Tupac Amaru. Shortly after that event, Titu Cusi, having returned to Vitcos where he again confined Tupac Amaru, sent ambassadors to Toledo to express his willingness to receive Christianity. After some display of arrogance and capriciousness by both Toledo and Titu Cusi, the latter was baptised at Vitcos by Friar Juan de Vivero, receiving the name of Felipe. Very soon after this Felipe Titu Cusi died, probably of pneumonia.<sup>5</sup>

Some of the chief men at Vitcos now set up the boy Tupac Amaru I. as Inca, making him assume the *borla* and all other insignia of sovereignty. After a series of skirmishes, in which some of his own kinsmen fought against him, Tupac Amaru was captured on October 4, 1571, by the forces of Toledo. Some days later, in spite of the opposition offered by most of the people (including the Bishop of Popayan and the heads of several monastic orders, as well as a number of influential lawyers and citizens), Toledo condemned the young Inca to death after scarcely any trial. Tupac Amaru I. was killed in Cuzco in the presence of a gigantic crowd which loudly bewailed his fate until he bade them to cease. As a sign of their feeling in the matter, the clergy and people gave the body as splendid a burial as they could, and they did all in their power to honor his memory. This angered Toledo so much that he set about systematically destroying all vestiges of the Inca rule, as an aid to which he drew up an oppressive code known as the *Libro de Tasas*, the first part of which bore the date October 18, 1572.

It is a satisfaction to know that when Toledo returned to Spain he was severely rebuked by Philip II. who is said to have remarked that Toledo was sent to Peru to serve kings, not to kill them. It is also pleasant to know that the two infant daughters of Tupac Amaru I., Juana and Magdalena, found a haven with Dr. Gerónimo de Loaysa, Archbishop of Lima, until his death in 1575. Later on, Juana married the *curaca* of Surimani and Tungasuca (near Sicuani and not far from Cuzco), by name Con-

<sup>5</sup> Besides works already mentioned, consult: Baltasar de Ocampo Conejeros, *Account of the Province of Vilcapampa*. Edited by Sir Clements R. Markham for the Hakluyt Society. London, 1907.



dorcanqui. From her descended José Gabriel Condorcanqui, or Tupac Amaru II., the subject of this paper.<sup>6</sup>

## II

## THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF PERU IN 1780

Even at the risk of interrupting the thread of my story, I must now give an account of the social conditions that prevailed in Peru (which then included a portion of what is now Bolivia) at the time of José Gabriel Condorcanqui (Tupac Amaru II.).

From the time of Columbus, the Crown of Castile had manifested a sincere desire that the natives of the vast American territories which formed its most spectacular appanage should be treated with fairness and justice, and that every effort be made to instruct them in Christianity and in good morals. The American natives were regarded by the Crown as its direct subjects and as its special protégés. In this we find a sharp contrast to the English policy of regarding them as hostile foreigners.<sup>7</sup> Ferdinand and Isabella, as well as most of their successors on the throne, never let slip an opportunity to exhort their officials to be kind and reasonable to the Indians, and to christianize them as soon as possible.

In spite of these benevolent intentions on the part of the Crown, however, the treatment meted out to the natives by the colonists and minor officials was often that of rigorous repression and harshest injustice. Even so early as the first decade of the sixteenth century it became necessary to take measures for the encouragement of colonizing activities in Hispaniola and elsewhere. The earliest colonists had had high hopes of finding large treasures of gold and of becoming thereby suddenly and easily rich.

<sup>6</sup> See Markham, *A History of Peru*; Bingham, *Vicos, the Last Inca Capital*; and Ocampo Conejeros, *Account of the Province of Vilcapampa*. See also, Hildebrando Fuentes, *El Cuzco y sus ruinas*, Lima, 1905; Marshall H. Saville, *Some unpublished Letters of Pedro de la Gasca relating to the Conquest of Peru*, Worcester, Mass., 1918; and Justin Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History*, Boston 1886 (especially an article by Markham) II. pp. 552 ff.

<sup>7</sup> Roger Bigelow Merriman, *The Rise of the Spanish Empire* (New York, 1918). II. 230-236.

When it became clear that, as far as the Caribbean Islands were concerned, these hopes were vain, other means of stimulating colonization had to be found. These came to hand in the form of an adaptation of the system of *repartimientos* or *encomiendas* which had been used by James the Conqueror in the Balearic Islands as early as 1230.<sup>8</sup> The system consisted in the practise of giving to the conquerors allotments of land together with the labor of the natives who lived on it. The Crown, however, intended no injury to its new American subjects by this adaptation; rather, it was hoped that it would be the means of bringing them the more quickly into the fold of the Holy Mother Church. Nevertheless, by the year 1511, conditions directly due to the *repartimiento* system had become so bad in Santo Domingo and elsewhere that the Dominicans (who were the Indians' staunchest defenders) brought the attention of the Crown to bear upon them. The result was that King Ferdinand caused the publication, on December 27, 1512, of the Laws of Burgos in which the rights of the Indians were definitely set forth.<sup>9</sup> This was the first of a series of attempts to improve the status of the Indians.

The tremendous distances and the poor means of communication militated against the wishes of the king. So far removed as most of the colonists were from the royal power most of them had little or no reason for fearing punishment for disobedience to the law. Consequently selfishness and rapacity on the part of the holders of *repartimientos* soon resulted in making the position of the Indians worse than ever.

After the conquest of Peru *repartimientos* and *encomiendas* were authorized there by Charles V. and their transmission on hereditary principles was provided for. As before, the Crown wished to do no injury to the Indians, and as before the *encomenderos* took advantage of their remoteness to abuse their powers.<sup>10</sup> The treatment of the natives on the estates and in the mines of Peru

<sup>8</sup> Merriman, *ibid.*, I. 315, II. 232.

<sup>9</sup> Francis Augustus MacNutt, *Bartholomew de Las Casas* (New York, 1909), p. 58.

<sup>10</sup> Bernard Moses, *The Spanish Dependencies in South America* (New York, 1914), I. 212.



and other parts of Spanish America was so bad that it awoke the compassion of the Dominican Friar Bartolomé de las Casas. As a result of many years of untiring efforts on his part the New Laws were signed at Barcelona on November 20, 1542 by the Emperor Charles V. These laws provided for the abolishment of the *repartimiento* system and handed over to the Crown all the Indians who should be released from serfdom. Very strict regulations as to the labor of the Indians were likewise made.

Seeing themselves threatened with something very like absolute ruin, the *encomenderos* set about opposing the introduction of the New Laws by every means, fair or otherwise, in their power.<sup>11</sup> So violent and sustained, and likewise so natural, was the hostility to the New Laws that, on October 20, 1545, they were revoked by the Crown. In Peru, however, they provoked the Civil War of Gonzalo Pizarro. Not until 1547 was this revolt put down, by the Inquisitor Pedro de la Gasca, to whom, as President of the Audiencia of Lima, extraordinary powers were given for this purpose.

Thus the second attempt of the Crown to give justice to its Indian subjects was rendered abortive. It must be conceded that, though the ideals held by the sovereign were high, they were somewhat visionary, and at the same time, they were diametrically opposed to the interests of all the most influential colonists. Consequently, the situation of the Indians was not ameliorated, indeed, as time went on, it even became gradually worse.

The reader will remember that mention was made in section I, to the *Libro de Tasas* promulgated in October, 1572, by the harsh viceroy Toledo. The *Libro* was directly connected with the oppressive measures taken by that official after the judicial assassination of Tupac Amaru I. In spite of the fact that he was the personal representative of King Philip II. in Peru, Toledo, far from doing his best to protect the Indians as he ought to have done, did all in his power to crush them into a state of unmitigated serfdom. The displeasure of his royal master has already been mentioned.

<sup>11</sup> Moses, *ut supra*, I. 215; MacNutt, *ut supra*, pp. 232-236; Markham, *A History of Peru*, pp. 119-125.

The *Libro de Tasas* embodies an adaptation of a system of local government which had been inaugurated by Alfonso XI. in the fourteenth century and a modified form of the ancient Inca governmental system, the two being combined to make an administrative machine very efficacious for crushing the life out of the natives.<sup>12</sup>

For the purposes of local government the whole country was divided up into jurisdictions called *corregimientos*; each being presided over by a *corregidor*. Of these officials there were about fifty in the viceroyalty. As the viceroy was the personal representative of the sovereign, so was the *corregidor*, in a way, the representative in a given district of the viceroy. The *corregidor* not only collected the taxes from the Indians, but also enjoyed the exclusive right to trade with them. Opportunities for oppression were manifold, as will presently be made to appear.<sup>13</sup> Each town was governed by a *cabildo* composed of an *alcalde* and a number of *regidores*. These officials, all directly representing the central and supreme authority of the Crown, were very reminiscent of others who had long held sway in Spain. Below them, however, came a hierarchy which still exists and which is now called the *gobernación menor*. This consisted of three grades of Indian magistrates: the *curacas* or *caciques* who were the chiefs ruling over the Indians in districts of considerable size; below them were the *pichca-pachacas*, or headmen having authority over five hundred heads of families; the lowest grade was made up of *pachacas* who were placed in charge of one hundred families. The *gobernación menor* was a direct survival in debased and mutilated form, of the wonderful Inca system, for the *curacas*, in Inca days, had been the mediatized chiefs of formerly independent tribes and regions.

At first glance it seems as if the *gobernación menor* might have been a means of defending the bulk of the Indians from the depredations of the *corregidores* and of the other Spanish officials. In effect, however, this was not the case. In some cases, as will

<sup>12</sup> Merriman, *ut supra*, I. 233; Markham, *A History of Peru*, pp. 156-161.

<sup>13</sup> Markham, *ibid.*, p. 156; Moses, *ut supra*, II. 318-330. See also Jorge Juan and Antonio de Ulloa, *Noticias Secretas de América* (London, 1826), pp. 239-245.



have been noted at an earlier page, the native chiefs merged themselves with the conquerors through marriage or respectable concubinage. Geographical factors, such as altitude, great distances, and poor traveling accommodations, militated against the bringing of gently-born women from Spain to the Andean highlands. Some came, of course, but they were few, and the conquerors, many of them highly born, were forced to seek mates among the native aristocracy. As a result of this, almost all the good families in the high Andes today have some Indian blood. On the coast, naturally enough, white women were not so scarce, and consequently the amount of Indian blood is proportionately lower in the aristocracy of that region.

Another thing which caused the *curacas* to be but poor defenders of the lowlier Indians was the fact that they, the *curacas*, not only retained the special garments and insignia of their class, but also enjoyed special privileges, such as exemption from paying tribute and from personal service. This tended to make them distinct from the rest and, because it was they who had to aid the *corregidores* in the collection of tribute and in getting labor, they gradually fell out of sympathy with the mass of their fellow natives.<sup>14</sup> Many of the *curacas* were men of considerable wealth and culture. As years went by they came to have more or less white blood, and so it was but natural that they should tend to identify themselves almost entirely with the conquering race.

By the combination of circumstances just outlined the Indians were robbed of all protection. Being mild-tempered and obedient to authority they quickly succumbed to the power of the official class and subsided into an unrelieved state of slavery in which they were constantly exploited by various means. The tribute exacted from the unfortunate Indians on the *encomiendas* was a grievous burden, but far worse were the various forms of personal service demanded. The *mita* (a Quechua word meaning stint) was similar in character to the *corvée* of pre-revolutionary France. By its means the Indians were obliged to work un-

<sup>14</sup> James Bryce, *South America* (New York, 1913), p. 466; Juan Matienzo de Peralta, "Gobierno del Perú", (MS. in British Museum); 1625; and *Gobierno del Perú* (Buenos Aires, 1910); written about 1573.

der the worst possible conditions in *obrajes* (factories) and on various public works, as well as on farms. Toledo enacted that one-seventh of the Indian male population should be in the *mita* at any given time.

So great were the abuses arising from this law that, according to Don Francisco de Borja y Aragón, Príncipe de Esquilache (Viceroy of Peru, 1615-1621), the number of *mitayos* (Indians in the *mita*) rose to a sixth or even a fifth.<sup>15</sup> Borja, in his account, speaks of the conditions as intolerable. Nearly half a century later Don Melchor de Navarra y Rocaful, Duque de la Palata, (viceroys, 1681-91), gave an account of the horrible situation at Potosí and other rich mines.<sup>16</sup>

As decade after decade rolled by the oppression of the several ranks of officials became heavier and heavier. The demands of the home government for more and more tribute and for constantly more gold and quicksilver existed side by side with a continued benevolence on the part of the sovereign's person and of the viceroys. Don José de Armendaris, Marqués de Castel-Fuerte (Viceroy, 1724-36), wrote of the Indians thus:

In the valleys of Runahuana, Huarco and Chilca, each of which had thirteen thousand dwellers, and in the province of Santa, which was worthy to be a kingdom, and also in other provinces, there are today scarcely any inhabitants, many villages being utterly deserted.<sup>17</sup>

Armendaris then goes on to make the following recommendations for the betterment of the Indians' condition: 1. That the viceroyal government and the prelates of the church take care to exercise due vigilance over the *corregidores* and other officials. 2. That brandy and other liquors be prohibited. 3. That decayed provinces be re-populated by means of immigrants from abundantly populated ones. The viceroy gives due credit to the Crown for its solicitude, and attributes much of the harm done to the inaccessibility of the country districts.

<sup>15</sup> *Memorias de los Virreyes*. 6 vols. Lima, 1859. See I. 89-91.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, II. 225.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, III. 132.



The situation here portrayed continued up to the time of which it is the special purpose of this paper to speak. The lot of the Indians was a terribly sad one, for not only were they deserted by their own upper class, but they were also cruelly exploited by everyone, including the officials and the parish clergy. A goodly proportion of the latter, as well as a considerable number of the regular clergy and of the communities of religious women were permitting themselves too great a relaxation in their religious duties, with consequent demoralization. The rites of Holy Church were too often metamorphosed into superstitious practices, in great part, indeed, of pagan origin; and not infrequently the Indians were held by unspiritual guides in a veritable spiritual thralldom. Saints' days lost much of their religious character and became to the Indians an occasion for hilarity and rather dubious forms of entertainment, while fees for baptism, marriage, and burial were exorbitant.

It is but little wonder that the mountain peasantry was reduced to the miserable condition from which it is only now beginning to recover. On the coast, however, the situation was indubitably less evil. This was partly because the upper class there was made up of a better type of persons and because environmental conditions were less trying. Looked at from this point of view, the reasons why the inevitable outbreak occurred in the mountains and not on the coast are geographical as well as historical.<sup>18</sup>

### III

#### THE LIFE AND DEEDS OF JOSÉ GABRIEL CONDORCANQUI (TUPAC AMARU II.)

The descent of Tupac Amaru II. (Condorcanqui) from the ancient royal family was undoubtedly authentic. It will be remembered that a daughter of Sayri Tupac, the Princess Clara Beatrix, married Don Martín García de Loyola and that their daughter was created Marquesa de Oropesa. She married Don

<sup>18</sup> Consult; Bernard Moses; "The Revolt of Tupac Amaru." In *University of California Chronicle*, IX. 201-219. Moses: *South America on the Eve of Emancipation* (especially chaps. IV.-VI., VIII., and IX.) New York, 1908. Javier Prado y Ugarteche; *Estado Social del Perú durante la Dominación Española*. Lima, 1894.

Juan Enríquez de Borja about 1624. Among their descendants was José Gabriel Condorcanqui, who was likewise a descendant of that Juana (daughter of Tupac Amaru I.) who married Condorcanqui, *curaca* of Surimani and Tungasuca. Philip III. made Juana and her heirs part heritors in the Marquisate of Oropesa.<sup>19</sup>

José Gabriel was born at Tinta about the year 1742.<sup>20</sup> His parents were Miguel Condorcanqui, *curaca* of Tungasuca and Surimani, and Rosa Noguera de Condorcanqui. The father was a man of considerable wealth and position and was able to give José (and probably likewise his other son Diego Cristóbal), a good education. José's first tutors were two local priests. His boyhood was passed in the wide and fertile Vilcamayu Valley with its broad fields of maize and lucerne, its wide river and the wonderful Vilcanota Range of the Andes soaring into the sky not far away. At about the age of sixteen, José was sent to Cuzco to study at the school or colegio de San Borja which had been founded, in 1619, by the Viceroy Esquilache (Borja y Aragón) for Indian youths of noble birth. It seems not improbable that he showed himself to be a good scholar.<sup>21</sup>

In 1760 he married Micaela Bastidas, a member of the best family in Abancay, west of Cuzco. At about the same time, or a little later, his father died, leaving José the *curaca*-ship of Tungasuca and a number of other villages. A contemporary account of José speaks of him in these terms:

(Condorcanqui) was a man of five feet eight inches in height. His person was slender, and he had the countenance of an Indian, with an aquiline nose and vivacious black eyes larger than those which the Indians usually have. In his manners he was very well-bred and

<sup>19</sup> Ocampo Conejeros, *ut supra*, notes by Markham, pp. 218, 230,

<sup>20</sup> Tinta is a town of about 1400 inhabitants lying not far from Sicuani, which is about midway between Cuzco and Lake Titicaca in the Vilcamayu Valley. The estates of Tungasuca and Surimani are close at hand. See Mariano Felipe Paz-Soldan, *Diccionario Geografico . . . del Perú*, Lima, 1877.

<sup>21</sup> Markham, *A History of Peru*, pp. 194-196; Manuel de Mendiburu, *Diccionario Histórico-biografico del Perú*, 8 vols. (Lima, 1874-87); John Miller, *Memoirs of General Miller* (London, 1838), I. 16-19; *Relación Histórica . . . de la sublevación de José Gabriel Tupac-Amaru* (anonymous); edited by José Rosendo Gutierrez (La Paz, 1879); Winsor, *Narr. and Crit. Hist.*, VIII. 296, 297.



courtly; he conducted himself with dignity in the presence of his superiors and with formality when with the Indians. He spoke Spanish perfectly and Quechua with a special grace. He lived luxuriously, and when he travelled he was always accompanied by many servants of the country, and sometimes by a chaplain. When he lived at Cuzco he habitually wore a long coat, knee-breeches of black velvet, which were then in fashion, stockings of silk, buckles of gold at his knees and in his shoes, a Spanish beaver hat, which was then worth twenty-four dollars, a ruffled shirt, and a waistcoat of gold tissue worth seventy or eighty dollars. He wore his hair long and curled. . . . He was much esteemed by all classes of society.<sup>22</sup>

A goodly proportion of his not inconsiderable income was derived from the thirty-five strings of cargo-mules of which he was the owner. These he hired out to those who wished to transport merchandise. The society kept by the *curaca* was the best which the region offered. The priests of several neighboring villages and families of rank equal to his own were received as honored guests in his house. Among his friends was Dr. Antonio Valdes, the parish priest of Tinta, who, between 1770 and 1780 recast, in Castillian form, the ancient Quechua drama *Apu Ollantay*.<sup>23</sup> A performance of this play was given before José Gabriel Condorcanqui. He made a special point of cultivating the friendship of the Spanish officials, hoping thereby to persuade them to improve the miserable lot of most of the Indians. He himself ruled

<sup>22</sup> Carlos Wiesse, *Historia del Perú* (Lima, 1914), p. 148.

<sup>23</sup> The question of the antiquity of the drama in question is a vexed one. Tschudi, Markham, and Pacheco Zegarra have inclined toward the belief that it is almost wholly pre-conquest. Middendorf is the strongest of those on the other side. Mr. E. C. Hills's elaborate and very scholarly paper is the most recent contribution to the subject. To my mind, the evidence presented by him conclusively proves that the *present form* of the drama is the work of Dr. Valdes. On the other hand, my study of the matter carried on in Peru at different times, and especially my talks with two very intelligent Quechua actors who were presenting the play in Lima in 1918, has convinced me that the subject-matter is ancient entirely. One of the actors who knew the whole literature of the subject, told me that before 1770 the play had been a pantomime, of the same sort as those given at the Inca Court. See Elija Clarence Hills, "The Quechua Drama Ollanta", in *Romanic Review*, V. 127-176; Markham, *Apu Ollantay* (London, 1910); E. W. Middendorf: *Ollanta, ein Drama der Keshuasprache* (Leipzig, 1890); Gavino Pacheco Zegarra, *Ollantay* (Paris, 1878); Johann Jakob von Tschudi, *Ollanta* (Vienna, 1875).

with justice and kindness, frequently helping the unfortunate out of his own pocket.

In 1770, after he had been *curaca* for some years, José went to Lima to establish his claim to the Marquisate of Oropesa. Although there is no direct evidence as to his motive for doing this, it does not seem impossible that he may have thought that by receiving the title of Marqués de Oropesa he would strengthen his position with the Spaniards while, at the same time, public acknowledgement of his descent from Tupac Amaru I. would solidify his influence with the Indians. At all events, the claim was presently recognized by Don Serafin Leytan y Mola, the fiscal of the *Audiencia* of Lima.<sup>24</sup>

On returning to his home, José gave up his family name of Condorcanqui, assuming in its place that of Tupac Amaru. As before, he put forth every effort on behalf of his people. An uncle of José Gabriel Tupac Amaru, Blas Tupac Amaru by name, was very actively associated with him in this work. So persistent were their efforts and so just was their cause that they succeeded in interesting Bishop Agustin Garrochátegui of Cuzco (ca. 1771-1776) in the matter. Blas was called to the Court of Charles III. to make his complaints which he was doing with great vigor and success when he suddenly died, perhaps by poison.

At this time one Antonio Arriaga was *corregidor* of Tinta and the surrounding region. He was a man of particular rapacity and unscrupulousness. He was too much even for the patient Indians and their long-suffering *curaca*. It was Arriaga's destiny to be the immediate cause of the first series of events which eventually led toward the revolution against Spanish power in America.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>24</sup> Markham, *A History of Peru*, p. 196; Manuel de Odrizola, *Documentos Históricos del Perú*. 3 vols. (Lima, 1863.)

<sup>25</sup> It is well to note in passing that the viceroy, at the time of Tupac Amaru's uprising, was Agustin de Jáuregui y Aldecoa, a native of the kingdom of Navarre. He had seen colonial service in Puerto Rico and Cuba (1740-1763), and in 1773 he was appointed captain-general of Chile. He was viceroy of Peru for the period 1780-1784. See Juan Antonio de Lavalle, *Galeria de Retratos de los Gobernadores y virreyes del Perú (1532-1824)*. Illustrated by Evaristo San Cristóbal. (Barcelona, 1909), pp. 153-156; Sebastián Lorente, *Historia del Perú bajo los Borbones* (Lima, 1871), pp. 215-220.



There are two versions of what occurred on the 4th of November, 1780.

The version which is, in my opinion, the less likely runs as follows: On November 4, 1780, that being the name-day of the King (Charles III.), Tupac Amaru gave a dinner at his house to celebrate the day. Among the guests was *Corregidor* Arriaga. During the festivities Tupac Amaru suddenly announced that, because Arriaga had frequently exceeded the authority allowed him by the royal laws, and because he had been a public robber, he (Tupac Amaru) held authority from the king to execute the offending official on the scaffold.<sup>26</sup> The person of the *corregidor* was seized, and he was kept under guard until November 10, on which date he was publicly hanged in the plaza of Tungasuca.

The second, and apparently more authentic version is the following: On November 4, 1780, Don Carlos Rodriguez, parish priest of Yanaoca, gave a dinner party at his house. Arriaga and Tupac Amaru were among the guests. Pleading some excuse, the latter left the party before the other guests did so and, with a number of his own attendants, repaired to an ambush on the road to Tinta. Not long after Arriaga, on passing the spot on his way home, was seized and taken to Tungasuca where he was kept a prisoner until, on Friday, November 10, after having been forced to invite a number of Spaniards to see his execution and to disgorge a large sum of money, he was executed.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>26</sup> The question of the "royal authority" is one full of obscurities. It is hardly to be supposed that Tupac Amaru actually held special orders from the king to put Arriaga to death for his misdeeds; such authority would be given to the viceroy rather than to a mere *curaca*. Presumably, therefore, the idea which Tupac Amaru had in mind was that Arriaga's infractions of the law outlawed him so that anyone (Tupac Amaru among the rest) might kill him without breaking the law. Consult, Pedro de Angelis, *Colección de Obras y Documentos relativos a la Historia antigua y moderna de las Provincias del Río de la Plata*, 6 vols. (Buenos Aires), 1836, V. "Documentos para la Historia de la Sublevación de José Gabriel de Tupac-Amaru, cacique de la Provincia de Tinta en el Perú," pp. 1-7.

<sup>27</sup> The sum of money thus obtained by the insurgents is variously stated, but it seems to have been between 22,000 and 25,000 pesos. Supporters of the first version are: Odriozola, *Documentos Históricos del Perú*, and Edmond Temple, *Travels in Various Parts of Peru*, 2 vols. (London, 1830), II. 105. Among those who uphold the second version are: Angelis, *Colección*, p. 3, Lorente, *Historia*, p. 181; and Markham, *A History of Peru*, p. 197.

The execution of Arriaga, in the presence of a large crowd of the oppressed Indians who had flocked together from the whole countryside, was the signal for a general uprising. Events moved rapidly. Tupac Amaru made good use of the money he had got from Arriaga to win over to his side many Indians who might not have had the temerity to join him otherwise. On Friday, November 17, 1780, Tupac Amaru, with several hundred followers, attacked Sangarará where about 600 Spaniards and an auxiliary force of Indians headed by Juan Sahuaraura Inca took refuge in the church, in which they spent the night. The next day, after he had ordered the priest to eat the Host or to dispose of it in some other suitable way, Tupac Amaru attacked the church. Those inside were prevented from coming out by the steady stream of bullets and stones which the musketeers and slingers of Tupac Amaru directed against all the doors. Finally, the church took fire, and the stores of powder inside of it exploded, killing about 570 Spaniards. Tupac Amaru lost only 30 men by wounds and 15 killed. This victory encouraged many Indians to join his ranks. On the 19th of November, he captured Quiquijana and the rich *obrajes* of Punapuquio and Pumacanchi. There, besides finding between 18,000 and 20,000 pesos of money, the insurgents got thousands of yards of woolen and cotton cloth, a goodly number of firearms and two small cannon. As a result of this windfall, some 3,000 of Tupac Amaru's 6,000 men were now armed with muskets, the rest having still to be content with slings. Discipline seems to have been poor in his army.

These successes not only greatly strengthened Tupac Amaru, but they also roused his enemies to desperation.

The real ruler of Peru at this time, at least so far as the Indians were concerned, was José Antonio de Areche. Ever since his appointment by Charles III. in 1776 to the post of *visitador general* of Peru, Chile, and La Plata, he had shown himself to be a man of utter cruelty. Very like him in character was Benito de la Mata Linares y Vasquez Dávila, who, early in 1780, became an *oidor* in the *Audiencia* of Lima. In fact it is plain enough that though Charles III. preserved that benevolent attitude toward



his American subjects which had distinguished his predecessors he was not so far as Peru was concerned, always sufficiently wise or sufficiently careful to pick out fit men for responsible positions.

Made anxious by the good fortune which attended the opening days of the rebellion, Areche took steps which led to despatching from Lima of some 400 trained soldiers under the generalship of José del Valle y Torres. Valle was plentifully supplied with arms and munitions, and he was ordered to join forces with the militia of the revolted districts. This he did in February, 1781, finding himself at that time the commander of somewhat more than 17,000 men, among whom were many Indians who remained faithful to Spain.

Meanwhile, in December, 1780, the rebellion spread far southward. On December 5th, after the victory of Sangarará, Tupac Amaru divided his forces into three divisions, one of which was sent to destroy Pumacagua *curaca* of Umachiri, and all his property. Tupac Amaru claimed to have 60,000 Indians under his orders at this time in his career, and it is not impossible that this number is correct, for the moral effect of his victories was very great. From December 6th to 13th, he was in the region of Ayaviri and Azangaro, where he does not seem to have been entirely admirable, for his soldiers, if not he himself, committed a number of atrocities and robberies. On December 13, the houses of Diego and José Chuquiguanca at Azangaro were pillaged, because the Chuquiguanca were among those who remained faithful to the Spanish authorities. On December 14, Tupac Amaru returned to his house at Tungasuca. In all this he was aided and encouraged by his wife, Micaela Bastidas and by his brother Diego. The revolt in Peru stimulated a similar revolt in the Titicaca basin where, because the people were the bellicose Collas, and not the mild Quechuas, outrages and cruelty were far more general than in Peru.<sup>28</sup> The leader was one Tomás Tupac Catari. He was killed in March, 1781, but his successors carried on his work for many months longer, even besieging La Paz.

<sup>28</sup> Vicente de Ballivián y Róxas, *Archivo Boliviano* (Paris, 1872).

Encouraged by his wife, Tupac Amaru twice tried to capture Cuzco, but unsuccessfully. The last of these attempts was frustrated by a two days' battle (January 8 to 10, 1781) on the heights around Cuzco.

During the remainder of January and during all of February, Tupac Amaru remained at Tinta reorganizing his forces. This was a terrible mistake, for it gave his foes an admirable opportunity to gain strength. By the end of February, Valle and his army, as well as Areche and Mata Linares, had arrived in Cuzco. The truth seems to be that Tupac Amaru lacked ability both as a general and as a politician. He had every advantage on his side for, though the army of Valle was large and well-armed, his own was, potentially at least, larger. With sixteen exceptions (including Sahuaraura Inca, Diego Chuquiguanca and García Pumacagua) all the *curacas* in Peru had declared in his favor, and the jagged defiles of the Andes might easily have been made impenetrable by hosts of desperate slingers and javelin-throwers. The firearms of that day would have given the Spanish soldiery, hampered by their inflexible column formation and awkward clothing, little if any advantage over the agile Indians and their deadly slings. It is plain that Tupac Amaru was unable to be splendidly desperate, to risk all on a bold chance. Furthermore, he made a fatal mistake when he failed to realize that the creoles and mestizos (*i.e.*, the Spanish-blooded persons born in America and those of mixed Spanish and Indian blood) were almost as much oppressed by and outraged by the *chapetones* (Spaniards born in Spain) as were the pure-blooded Indians. Had he taken this situation into consideration, and had he made common cause with the creole-mestizo class against their common oppressors, he would undoubtedly have made himself supreme in Peru.

On March 12, 1781, active hostilities recommenced. There were several skirmishes in the Vilcamayu Valley between Quiquijana and Tinta. A good deal of military stupidity was displayed by both Valle and Tupac Amaru. Finally, on April 6, 1781, the forces of Tupac Amaru were completely shattered near Checcacupe. He, his wife, two of their sons and a number of kinsmen and kinswomen, were captured. Sixty-seven of his followers were summarily hanged at Tinta. The captives were



haled into Cuzco, being showered with indignities of all kinds at every step.

On May 15, 1781, Areche, supported morally by Mata Linares, pronounced a most ferocious sentence against Tupac Amaru and his fellow captives. On May 18th, Tupac Amaru was forced to witness the execution of all those whom he cherished; then his tongue was torn out by the roots; then he was pulled to pieces by four horses, one limb being attached by a rope to each one. Lastly, his body was burned, the charred remains of his head and arms and legs being distributed about among various villages in the plazas of which they were set up on poles. Afterwards, Areche ordered that none should be allowed to speak Quechua, that all dramas, folk-tales, pictures, and books preserving the memory of ancient days should be destroyed, and that every bit of property which had belonged to Tupac Amaru should be demolished. Nearly 80,000 Indians fell victims to the unbridled hatred of Areche.

Areche and Mata Linares then set about systematically obliterating all vestiges of the Inca family. Many of them were hunted out and put to death with the most frightful cruelty, neither gray hairs nor womanhood being respected. One group of ninety men and women, all more or less closely related to the ancient royal family, were shipped to Spain where Charles III. permitted them to be distributed about among his worst prisons there to perish miserably. By the end of 1783 the dynasty that had done so much for the Andean countries was extinct.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>29</sup> This account of the rebellion is based on material, often very contradictory, gleaned from the following authors: Angelis, *Colección*; Hiram Bingham, *Across South America* (Boston, 1911); Bryce, *South America*; Gregorio Funes, *Historia Civil de Buenos Aires, Tucuman y Paraguay*, 2 vols. (Buenos Aires, 1856); Lavalle, *Galeria de Retratos*; Lorente, *Historia*; Markham, *A History of Peru*; Mendiburu, *Diccionario*; Miller, *Memoirs*; Odriozola, *Documentos*; Moses, *South America on the Eve of Emancipation* (New York, 1908), pp. 153-217; Manuel Ordoñez López and Luis S. Crespo, *Bosquejo de la Historia de Bolivia* (La Paz, 1912); the anonymous *Relación Histórica*; Riva-Agüero, *La Historia en el Perú*; Temple, *Travels*; M. Nemesio Vargas, *Historia del Perú Independiente*, 5 vols. (Lima, 1903-1912); Wiese, *Las Civilizaciones primitivas del Perú*; Winsor, *Narr. and Crit. Hist. Documentos relativos a la Rebelión de Tupac Amaru*, in *Revista de Archivos y Bibliotecas Nacionales* (ed. by Carlos A. Romero and Ricardo Rey y Boza), IV. 501-552 (Lima, 1900).

## IV

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REBELLION OF TUPAC AMARU II.

The attitude of the leader of the rebellion which has been studied here toward the Crown of Spain is not very clearly perceivable. A document beginning "Don José I., by the grace of God, Inca, King of Peru, Quito, Chile, Buenos Aires, and the continents of the South Sea, Lord of the River of the Amazons, with dominion over the Grand Paytiti", and which goes on to proclaim the king of Castile a usurper is undoubtedly a forgery.<sup>30</sup> This, however, can not be said of an "*Exorto*" sent to the city of Arequipa on the 23d of December, 1780, by Tupac Amaru. This document reads:

El Señor Don Josef Tupac Amaro Ynca, descendiente del Rey natural de este Reyno del Peru, Tronco principal y único Señor de el . . . (here follows an account of his successes) y asi valor, vasallos mios, y a toda voz viva, viva, viva el Dueño principal; muera el usurpo del mal gobierno, y encomendarme a Dios. Targasuca [*sic*] y Diciembre 23 de 1780.<sup>31</sup>

Unless the word *dueño* is taken to refer to the king, this proclamation smacks of something very like treason against the Spanish Crown.<sup>32</sup>

On the other hand, a letter directed by Tupac Amaru to his cousin Bernardo Sucagua on November 15, 1780, orders that the *corregidor* in Sucagua's district be seized and all his property confiscated. The letter adds "Esta orden no es contro Dios, ni contra el Rey, sino contra las malas introducciones."<sup>33</sup> On November 25th, he described himself as "D. José Gabriel Tupac-Amaru, de la sangre real y tronco principal."<sup>34</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Markham, *Travels in Peru and India* (London, 1862), pp. 148-150; Mendiburu *ut supra*, VIII. 137; Moses, *South America on the Eve of Emancipation*, pp. 206, 207.

<sup>31</sup> The original of this MS. is in the Library of Congress.

<sup>32</sup> Angelis, *ut supra*, p. 12.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 17.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 18, 19.

On December 12, in a letter to Bishop Moscoso y Peralta of Cuzco, it is noteworthy that his tone is much more moderate.<sup>35</sup>

In fact, Tupac Amaru seems to have lacked a fixed and definite idea as to his exact ambitions. In general, however, his aim seems not to have been one of treason to the Crown. We may, therefore, accept his letter of March 5, 1781, to Areche as being an authoritative statement of his purposes. The points he there makes are these:

A. The king has given his consent to the establishment of Indian *alcaldes mayores* in each province for the administration of justice, and his majesty has also consented to abolish the *corregidores*.

B. The various officials have long acted in disobedience to the expressed will of the Crown as regards the treatment to be given to the Indians.

C. Various prelates, cabildos, and other persons of importance have protested against the evils arising from the system of *repartimientos*.

D. The present rebellion is declared not to be directed against the Crown, rather its purpose is that of carrying out the king's wishes.

E. Attention is called to the fearful conditions prevailing in mines, *obrajes*, and on farms.

It is easy to see that these demands were those of an eminently fair-minded and justice-loving man. They were the first formal and reasonable protest against Spanish misgovernment in Peru. It is exceedingly pleasant to know that, as a result of this rebellion, reforms were presently instituted.

The change took place during the reign of the Viceroy Don Teodoro de Croix (1784-1790). By a royal mandate of January 28, 1782, Croix was authorized to establish the *intendencias*. The early date of the mandate indicates that some knowledge of Tupac Amaru's demands must have been received in Spain

<sup>35</sup> For the sake of completeness, it should be noted that Diego Cristóbal Tupac Amaru, brother and aide of José Gabriel, was received, pardoned, and absolved by Bishop Juan Manuel de Moscoso y Peralta at Sicuani, January 26-29, 1782, the occasion being made a remarkable ecclesiastical love-feast, as it were. The pacification of the revolted districts was, for the time being, complete. Nevertheless, on July 19, 1783, Diego was put to death, and so was his wife. See Lavalle, *ut supra*, pp. 154, 155; Lorente, *ut supra*, p. 210; Guillermo del Rio, *Monumentos Literarios del Perú* (Lima, 1812), pp. 143-154.



prior to his death, for the interval between May 15, 1781, and January 28, 1782, seems hardly long enough for his final views to have reached Spain. It is possible that some such formulation as that already referred to as being dated March 5, 1781, may have been received earlier at the Court. No direct reference to him is made in the royal orders.

Seven large provinces or *intendencias* were established, each one being subdivided into a number of *partidos*. This system became the basis for the present administrative divisions of Peru. On the 26th February, 1787, an *audiencia* was established at Cuzco with special jurisdiction over cases touching upon Indians.

The inner significance of the rebellion is not a difficult one to determine. Here was a people who, while unmolested by outsiders, showed themselves to possess a remarkable genius for government. Their independence destroyed, they were obliged to struggle on for generations under the tragic misrule of a government totally unsuited to their needs, a government which, ironically enough, made use of a distorted form of their own institutions to grind them down. At length, they found in a member of their own royal house a champion who had enough intelligence and courage to set forth their aspirations and to fight for them. It speaks well for the inherent excellence of those aspirations and of those people who held them that they were not without friends among the ruling class and that in great measure they were finally successful.

Such was the first successful step toward freedom in Peru. It must not be supposed, however, that there were not earlier, if abortive, attempts to get rid of the onerous burdens imposed by the colonial system of Spain in Peru. One such attempt was made as early as 1565, when the colonial régime had been in force a scant thirty years. The exposé of it was a *curaca* named Cristóval Callaballauri. He was the foreman of a gang of carpenters on an estate called Ananguanca, not far from Chupaca in the Jauja valley. The owner of the estate was Felipe de Segovia Balderabano Briçeno. He was engaged in building an *obraje* on which work Callaballauri was employed.

The latter absented himself without leave for a month. When his master went in search of him and found him, he discovered that a large number of Indians were on the point of breaking out into revolt and that they were well prepared with arms and supplies. This event occurred in December, 1565. It was the intention of the Indians to slaughter all the Christians save the women, whom they were going to lead into captivity. Thanks to the prompt action of the owner of the estate, the movement was stopped.

In fact, then, as well as in the revolt of Tupac Amaru, and in the later movement of Garcia Pumacagua, the whole deplorable situation was due directly to the tragic friction between the two races. It is this same friction which does much harm to-day in the Andean lands, and a kindred friction may be found in many countries having a bi-racial population. Modern sociology must seek to find a counter-irritant for it.

PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS.

## UNITED STATES MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE RIO DE LA PLATA (1801-1808), AS SHOWN BY EARLY NEWSPAPERS

While during the years 1801 and 1802 there were at least forty-three United States merchant vessels in the various ports of the Rio de la Plata, some of which had remained there for over a year,<sup>1</sup> there do not appear to have been more than ten or twelve there during the year 1803, and during the year 1804 the number

<sup>1</sup> Extract from the *American Daily Advertiser* of Philadelphia for April 26, 1803. "The following was received by the sloop Boston, and handed by a mercantile friend.

A List of American Vessels, now in the different harbours in the River de la Plata, with their Tonnage, Masters, etc.

### MONTEVIDEO

<i>Ships</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Captain</i>	<i>Home Port</i>	<i>When arrived</i>
Mercury	225	Parsons	Boston	May 8, 1801.
Eliza	300	Loring	"	May 18, 1801.
Montezuma	330	Isaacs	"	August, 1801
Antelope	261	Rich	"	Dec. 30 (sailed since).
Washington	1000	Williams	Philadelphia	Dec. 9, 1801.
Alexander	160	Griffin	"	Dec. 24 (sailed June, 1802).
Sally	307	McPherson	"	January 7, 1802.
Aurora	200	Thompson	"	Feb. 18, 1802; sailed with a cargo November 23, 1802.
Three Sisters	338	Ansly	"	February 25, 1802; sailed with a cargo November 23, 1802
America	700	Swain	"	April 26, 1802.
Pigiuo	500	Collet	"	April 26, 1802; sailed with cargo Aug. 15, 1802.
Joseph	200	Grant	Kennebunk	August 7, 1802.
Phoenix	190	Roberts	Boston	December 17, 1802.
Columbus	250	Tappan	Boston	June, 1802—sailed in August, 1802, in ballast.
Holland	300	Howard	Boston	July, 1802—sailed in August, 1802, in ballast.

Total at Montevideo, 15 Ships, 5361 tons.



was still further reduced. The trade with Chile was also interrupted during 1803, as we see from the following extract from the *American Daily Advertiser* of Philadelphia for March 11, 1803:

There were accounts from the coast of Chili and Peru, that a number of Americans had been detained there, in the same manner as they have been in the River La Plata, and that the officers and crews have been kept in confinement, and some confiscation of property had taken place. A letter was received from the master of a vessel belonging to Nantucket, who had lost his vessel and cargo, being seized by the Spaniards on the coast of Peru.

The situation of neutral vessels at the River Plate in 1804 is alluded to in the following extract from the *American Daily Advertiser* of Philadelphia for December 31, 1804:

Spanish Prizes.—There are letters in town, (says the Boston Centinel), from the River of Plate, dated the 12th August, which mention, that on the 6th of that month, the seamen of all the vessels in the river, excepting two, were pressed, to reinforce the crews of three Spanish frigates then lying at Montevideo, laden with specie, and bound immediately for Cadiz. This circumstance is given as corroborative of the English account of the capture of the Spanish treasure ships. It is

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#### ENSENADA DE BARRAGAN

<i>Ships</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Captain</i>	<i>Home Port</i>	<i>Arrived</i>	<i>Sailed</i>
Mary Ann	460	Oliver	Providence	May 27, 1801.	
Hannibal	287	Jenkins	"	Oct. 22, 1801—Sept. 8, 1802.	
Rolla	3310	Arnold	"	Jan. 1, 1802—Aug. 1, 1802.	
Minerva	300	Hall	Boston	October 23, 1801.	
Five Brothers	300	Breck	"	December 20, 1801.	
Merrimack	333	Williams	"	Jan. 20, 1802—sailed in ballast June 20, 1802.	
Louisa	180	Moffit	Philadelphia	October 11, 1801—sailed in ballast June 1, 1802.	
<i>Brigs</i>					
Rose	175	Miller	"	July 15, 1801—sold in June, 1802.	
Molly	151	Harding	"	August 1, 1801.	
Enterprize	150	Wilcocks	Connecticut	Dec. 26, 1801—sailed Oct. 1802 with cargo.	
Oliver Ellsworth	400	Henry	New York	April 20, 1802.	
Canton	600	Willis	Philadelphia	May 20, 1802.	

probable the English frigates were stationed off the Southern Azores to intercept these vessels;—which they anticipated would make St. Mary's their first landfall from the coast; when bound to Old Spain.

A gentleman who resided some years on the Rio de la Plata, mentions, that, during the late war with Spain, there were upwards of thirty millions of dollars collected at Buenos-Ayres, and destined for the mother country, brought from the interior country on mules. It is probable, from the number of men the Spanish captured frigates took on board in the river, they had heard of an expected rupture be-

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BUENOS AYRES

<i>Ships</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Captain</i>	<i>Home Port</i>	
Sultan	200	Cole	Boston	Dec. 26, 1801. Sold in 1802.
Yankee	180	Hilburn	Connecticut	Sept. 3, 1801.
Olive	200	Conklin	New York	Feb. 19, 1802.
<i>Brigs</i>				
Rising Sun	150	Gould	Boston	May 21, 1801.
Sally	212	Taylor	Boston	February 14, 1802 sold in July, 1802.
Phoenix	160	Cottle	March 15, 1802,	Sold December, 1802.
Fair	90	Bowler	Providence	September, 26, 1800.
Rio	150	Stevens	Portsmouth	November 22, 1801. Sailed Oct. 1802.
Success	105	Conklin	New York	May 31, 1801.
<i>Schooners</i>				
James	80	Gray	Boston	April 18, 1801; sailed June 1802.
Thetis	105	Logan	Philadelphia	Sailed April, 1802, with half cargo.†
Rose Bud	100	Pease	Philadelphia	February 10, 1802, sailed with cargo, June 1802.
<i>Sloops</i>				
Boston	75	Terry	Boston	July 7, 1801.
Prudence	70	Paddock	Nantucket	October 20, 1801.
Confidence	180	Knowles	Cape Ann	April 25, 1802.
Cumberland	180	Mackay	Providence	April 25, 1802.
At Buenos Ayres, 4 Ships, 7 Brigs, 3 Schooners and 2 Sloops				
In all, 2237 tons.				
In all—28 Ships				
10 Brigs				
3 Schooners				
2 Sloops				
43 Vessels in all—11,254 tons.				

† The Thetis sailed without permission.

tween Great Britain and Spain, before their departure. Those acquainted with the Spanish navy say the *Fame*, captured by the English, is one of the finest frigates in the world.

Although during 1805 few American vessels seem to have visited the River Plate, at least forty came there during 1806 and 1807, from six different states. It is, therefore, not surprising to find many references to the English invasions of the River Plate in the contemporary United States newspapers, which are of interest as showing how closely South American events were followed in the United States at that time. The English attacks on the Dutch and Spanish and French colonies in South America and in the West Indies were matters of immediate importance to the United States at a time when a boat a month left Philadelphia for La Guaira, and cocoa from Cayenne and Surinam found a ready market in New York, Boston, and Salem.

After the declaration of war by Great Britain on Spain in November, 1804, it followed as a matter of course that the American colonies of Spain would be an early object of attack. The *London Courier* of November 26, 1804, as quoted in the *Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser* for February 5, 1805, states that

In remarking on the probable effects of a war with Spain:—"We desire to dispossess the Spaniards of South America, there by rendering it independent. But when we assert the present to be so favorable a period for dispossessing Spain of her American dominions, let it not be supposed that we wish to secure them in sovereignty for ourselves."

There were, however, others in London, who considered the war as a means of annexing territory in South America, as will be seen from a "London Letter, Nov. 10-22, 1804", in the same Philadelphia newspaper for February 4, 1805, which remarks that

The conquest, or absolute submission of Portugal is a natural consequence that arises out of our contest with Spain, and thus the encroachments of France . . . The spread of her pernicious Empire, will only tend to open new sources of commerce and wealth to us, in the acquisition of a tract of fine sea coast upon the Atlantic



ocean, stretching above two thousand miles, from the River of Amazons to the Rio de la Plata.

In the Philadelphia *American Daily Advertiser* for February 13, 1805 we read that the Fishguard, H.B.M. Ship, reported that she had captured off Cape St. Vincent on November 29, 1804, a large ship from the River de la Plata,—a forerunner of further conquests in that direction. The United States had no cause to love Spain at that time. Toward the close of the year 1805 the trade of the United States of America with Montevideo and Buenos Aires, which had slightly declined after the detention of the United States vessels there by the Spanish authorities in 1802, began to increase, and was again well under way at the time of the British invasion of the River Plate in July, 1806. That this invasion was not unexpected can be judged from the following extract from the *Norfolk Ledger*, printed in the *American Daily Advertiser* of Philadelphia for February 10, 1806:

#### THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The following copy of a letter from a gentleman in Barbadoes, dated January 4, (1806), to his friend in this place, was handed us this morning:

"A Portuguese vessel from the Brazils, was spoken with a few days ago, and reported that the expedition under the command of general sir David Baird, and Sir Home Popham, have taken Buenos Ayres."

The public have long been in suspense as to the destination of the fleet and army under Admiral Sir Home Popham, and gen. Sir David Baird, the Cape of Good Hope was generally supposed to be the object of this armament. Should the British make a permanent establishment in this settlement the political and commercial situation of the world will undergo a considerable change. The force of this expedition was four ships of the line, frigates, etc., and six thousand troops, a force we understand from an intelligent person who was lately at the River La Plata, more than adequate to the reduction of the province of Paraguay.

The same issue of the *American Daily Advertiser* prints an "Extract from a letter from Barbadoes, dated January 4, 1806:

Admiral Cochran spoke a Portuguese ship a few days ago off Martinique, from Rio-la-Plata bound to Havanna, from whom he learnt that Sir Home Popham's squadron was at Buenos Ayres.

These reports were contradicted by Captain Hewitt, of the United States ship *George and Mary* (the first vessel, so far as is known, to make regular journeys between the United States and the River Plate), who left Montevideo on December 20, 1805, when he arrived at New York City on February 19, 1806. He confirmed the accounts brought by Captain King, of the brig *Ann and Frances*, who had left Montevideo nearly a month earlier, on November 25, 1805—arriving at New York on February 16, 1806, with a cargo of jerked beef, hides and tallow,

that no British expedition had arrived there, as was reported; nor was any such measure apprehended. It was reported, however, when he left the River, (Plate), that a British fleet, their force not known, were off the Brazils.

That the reports of the British invasions of the River Plate continued, and that they were of interest to the newspaper readers of the leading shipping centers of the United States at that time, appears from the *Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser* of April 9, 1806, which quotes from the *New York Daily Advertiser* as follows:

Advice is received at the island of Cuba, by a Packet from Old Spain, that Montevideo on the River La Plata, is taken possession of by the British, and that their force amounted to eighteen thousand troops—the commanding officer on this expedition was not named at Cuba, when our informant received this intelligence.

The *Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser* of February 25, 1806, corroborates the above, stating that

A Jamaica Paper of Jan. 20, 1806, contains the following article:—By a Portuguese Vessel, at Barbadoes from Rio-de-la-Plata, information was received that Buenos Ayres had been taken by Sir Home Popham and Sir David Baird, without any loss on our part.

In the meanwhile the expedition under these Generals had captured the Dutch colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and found

there a number of United States vessels, for whom Table Bay was then an important point of call on their way to Mauritius (or the Isle of France, as it was then called, since it belonged to France until 1810), Calcutta, Canton, Manila, Batavia, and other Far Eastern trade centers. There were 29 United States vessels at Calcutta in 1805, and complaint was made in the British Parliament that the Americans—whose carrying trade then embraced all the world—supplied the British West India colonies with India productions.<sup>2</sup> On February 14, 1806, there were sixteen United States vessels at the Isle of France;<sup>3</sup> and on March 11, 1806, there were nineteen at the Cape of Good Hope,<sup>4</sup> among them the ship *Elizabeth*, of Philadelphia, from Mozambique for “River La Plata,” whose captain, Thomas Waine, wrote to Sir Home Popham, on March 28, 1806, urging him to attack the River Plate cities, stating that he had been there, and offering to aid the British fleet in their attempt.<sup>5</sup> That United States vessels were accustomed to ply between the Cape of Good Hope and the River Plate at that time is proved by the voyage of the *Jefferson*, Captain Smith, which arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from the Rio de la Plata on November 3 or 4, 1804;<sup>6</sup> the *Benjamin*, Captain Newell, of New York, which sailed from the Cape of Good Hope January 5, 1805,<sup>7</sup> for Rio de la Plata; and the *Hunter*, of Baltimore, which was at the Cape of Good Hope on March 8, 1804, to sail soon for the Rio de la Plata.<sup>8</sup> So far as can be ascertained, the *Elizabeth* was at the Cape of Good Hope from November 1, 1805, until sometime late in the spring of 1806. She ran ashore at the Cape in a very heavy gale on November 3, 1805, having on board a cargo of slaves from Mozambique.<sup>9</sup>

The close touch maintained by the United States press on the progress of events at the Rio de la Plata is shown by the follow-

<sup>2</sup> *Philadelphia Daily Advertiser*, May 7, 1806.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, May 5, 1806.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, May 15, 1806.

<sup>5</sup> Bernard Moses, *South America on the Eve of Emancipation*, p. 261.

<sup>6</sup> *Philadelphia Daily Advertiser*, January 16, 1805.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, April 26, 1805.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, May 5, 1804.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, January 13, 1806.



ing extracts from the *Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser* for 1806:—

(Issue of July 9.)—Arrived (at Philadelphia) the ship ACTIVE, Captain Morris, in 60 days from Cape-Good Hope: by whom it is stated, that Sir Home Popham sailed from the Cape on the 14th April last, in the DIADEM, and RAISONABLE, of 64 guns, two frigates, and a number of transports, on board of which, was a train of artillery and a Highland regiment. It was generally believed that this expedition was destined against the Spanish settlements of Rio-de-Plata.

(Issue of July 21.)—On July 18, 1806, there arrived at New York the American ship HOPE, Captain Sheffield, from Canton, and 69 days from the Cape of Good Hope. She left at the Cape of Good Hope the brig Eliza, Captain Chace, of Nantucket, repairing, having been dismasted. The British fleet under Sir Home Popham had left the Cape for the River Plata, as was supposed. The French Frigate La Connonier, of 44 guns, came into the Bay, and the British opened their batteries on her, when the frigate slipped her cables, and put to sea without sustaining any damage. It was supposed that this frigate belonged to Jerome Bonaparte's squadron, as thirteen sail were then in sight.

(Issue of July 22.)—LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, London, June 5. "The emancipation of South America would, no doubt, be advantageous to this country in two points of view—as opening a market for English manufacturers—and as cutting off the resources of our arch enemy, to whom the Treasury of Spain is as his own. Whatever may be the resolve of Ministers on this subject, Miranda will derive an indirect co-operation from this Country, as any Spanish reinforcement which may be sent out will most probably be intercepted by our fleets. Miranda is a strange romantic character, less known to our readers than he happens to be to the writer of this article."

(Issue of July 28.)—Charleston, S. C., July 15, 1806. By a gentleman who arrived last Sunday from Cayenne, we are informed, that Jerome Bonaparte, who sails under the orders of a French admiral, was originally bound to the Cape of Good Hope, probably on his way to the East Indies; but, speaking a transport carrying some of the Dutch troops to Europe, he learned the fate of that colony, and of one of his frigates, which had entered it, not knowing of its capture.

In May, 1806, Jerome Bonaparte was at Cayenne, which served under the indefatigable Victor Hugues as an effective base for

French operations until its capture in 1808. It is noteworthy that United States trade with Cayenne continued throughout this period. With a brother of Napoleon in South America and a fleet at his disposal, the conquest of the largest Spanish city on the east coast by the British was a logical move.

The *American Daily Advertiser* for July 7, 1806, quotes as follows from the *Salem Register*:

It is also again reported, that the English intend an expedition against the Brasil country and to seize upon La Plata. This expedition is named as to be performed from the Cape of Good Hope. We may not expect to see this country disturbed till the fate of Portugal is determined, unless the English confine themselves to the Spanish settlements in La Plata itself. The common account of La Plata is, that bounded by the Amazon, Brazil, Patagonia, and Peru and Chili, it is divided into provinces, of which Assumption is the capital in Paraguay; St. Anne in Paraguay; Cividad Real of Guaira; Los Reyes of Uruguay; St. Jago of Tucuman, and Buenos Ayres of Rio de la Plata. Buenos Ayres is the principal place on the south side of the river, from which the country is named. The river is 7 leagues over at this place.

It was not long before more definite news reached the United States. The *American Daily Advertiser* mentions, in its issue of September 8, 1806:

Capt. Collins, of the ship ARCTIC, arrived at Charleston, S. C., in 68 days from the River Plate, informs, that in a few hours after sailing he fell in with a British squadron of 8 ships of war, and was boarded by the DIADEM, Captain King; the squadron was under the command of Sir Home Popham, and was destined to act against Montevideo.

A month later, the issue of October 10, 1806 prints a letter from Boston dated October 6, 1806, which states:

Captain Stevens arrived here on Saturday last, from St. Sebastians (Brazil coast) informs, that accounts had been received previous to his sailing, that Sir Home Popham had arrived off Montevideo, and sent in a flag demanding the surrender of that place. The issue was not known when he came away.

The *Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser* in its issue of December 15, 1806, furnishes the following extremely inaccurate account of a part of South America:

### SOUTH AMERICA.

The public have been presented with a description of that part of South America lately conquered by the English. The following is an account of such of the other contiguous places, as may be expected to invite the attention of British valour and British enterprize:

### CHILI.

This Province is in length 1268 miles, in breadth 580, and is bounded on the east by La Plata. St. Jago is the chief town.

The climate of Chili is one of the most delightful in the world, being a medium between the two extremes of heat and cold. Not only the tropical fruits, but all species of grain come to the greatest perfection. The country is but thinly inhabited; but prodigious numbers of oxen, goats, sheep, &c. are fattened on the plains.

Chili produces great quantities of gold, silver, copper, tin, quicksilver, iron and lead. Such vast quantities of gold are washed down from the mountains, annually, as are estimated at 8,000,000 of dollars.

### PERU.

This province is bounded on the north by Chili. It extends in length 1820, and in breadth 500 miles.

In this district is that immense chain of mountains, the Andes, which separate it from Amazonia and Paraguay. A number of rivers run through the country into the Pacific Ocean. Gold and silver are produced in great abundance; and Peru is the only place that produces quicksilver, an article of immense value, which was first discovered in 1567. It is a singular fact that it never rains in Peru; but this want is amply recompensed by a soft kindly dew, which generally falls every night.

Wheat, barley, cassava, skins, potatoes, wine, &c., are produced here; a principal article of commerce is the Peruvian bark.—The tree which produces this most invaluable drug grows most abundantly in Quito. The tree which bears it is about the size of a cherry tree, and



produces a kind of fruit resembling an almond, but it is only the bark which possesses those excellent qualities, for which it is so much celebrated. Pride and laziness, as in the other parts of South America, are the characteristics of the natives.

As an instance of the prodigious wealth of this country, we need only remark, that in the year 1682, when the viceroy made his entrance into Lima, the capital, the inhabitants to do him honour, caused the streets to be paved with ingots of silver, to the amount of seventeen millions sterling. Indeed all travellers speak with amazement of the churches loaded with gold, silver and precious stones.

The *New York Evening Post*, in its issue of January 14, 1807, gives the following "Extract of a letter dated Monte Video, River of Plate, Oct. 4, 1806":

All the troops that came with the British squadron, a number of seamen, and all the marines, were killed or made prisoners at the re-capture of Buenos Ayres, and the prisoners sent two hundred leagues into the country. The commodore (Popham) informed me he should continue the blockade until he heard from Europe. The ship which carried his dispatches of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres, did not sail until the 18th ult. therefore the blockade will certainly continue until January or February.

There has been an embargo at this port ever since the British arrived in this river, early in June. Seventeen American vessels now in this port, some of which have been embargoed and their cargoes on board between three and four months.

One Sch'r escaped in a fog, for Charleston, since when all our papers have been taken from us. The following, as far as I can ascertain, are the names of the American vessels in this port:—

- Ship Pigou, Captain Collet, of Philadelphia, here 8 months
- Ship Bellisarius, of Boston, Captain Wilds, here 4 months
- Ship Margaret, of Charleston, Captain Millberry, here 5 months
- Ship American, Eagle, Captain King, of New York, here 4 months
- Ship Recourse, of Providence, Captain McGee, here 4 months
- Ship Truth, of Boston, Captain Wald, here 4 months
- Ship Eugene, of Boston, Captain Hickson, here 4 months
- Ship Venelia, of Boston, Captain Welsh, here 4 months
- Ship Wampoo, of New York, (captain not stated), here 8 weeks
- Ship Rufus, of Boston, Captain Dabory (Dabney), here 3 weeks

Brig Harriet and Jane, of Portland, Captain Turner, here 5 months  
 Brig Mary, of Baltimore, Captain Bunbury, here 5 weeks

The same paper in its issue of February 28, 1807, gives the following information:

Boston, Feb. 24. From the River Plate.—By Mr. Wells, who arrived in town last evening from the River Plate, by way of the Vineyard, we have the following particulars:—"After the re-capture of Buenos Ayres, commodore Popham came with his squadron before Montevideo. About the 5th of October there arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, the Lancaster 64, Medusa frigate, and a number of transports with about 18000 troops. On the 28th October an attack was made by the squadron against the town of Monte Video. But for want of water for the larger ships, the attempt was relinquished. But the next day, the town of Maltonada was taken by the said troops, and remained in their possession Nov. 25, when Mr. W. sailed.

It appears it was the object of Commodore Popham to keep possession of Maldonada, and remain in the river until he had accounts from home. If reinforced, it was believed he would make a serious attack on Monte Video; but if otherwise, it was supposed that he would leave the country, directing a few ships to remain to blockade the river. Considerable distress and discontent seems to exist in the Province of La Plata, which may lead to consequences not generally expected.

The ship Bellisarius, Capt. Wilds, on which Mr. Wells came, made the trip in 86 days, leaving River Plate Nov. 26 (1806) the following American vessels:

The Bashaw, Captain Peterkin, bound in, papers endorsed				
The Superb, Captain Longfield,	"	"	"	"
The Perseverance, Captain Brown,	"	"	"	"
The Truth, Captain Waldo, detained coming out				
The Margaret, Captain Millbury,	"	"	"	"
The Eugene, Captain Hixon,	"	"	"	"
The Rolla, Captain Coffin,	"	"	"	"
The Venelia, Captain Walsh,	"	"	"	"
The Swift, Captain not stated,	"	"	"	"
The Tyler, Captain Webb,	"	"	"	"

(all lying at Maldonado). The brig Bounty, Captain Dutton, of Portland, was sent to the Cape Nov. 20, for condemnation, having naval stores.

The Columbia, Hudson; and Mentor, Fitch, were permitted to pass, but were not allowed to enter by the Spaniards, and returned. The American Eagle, Captain King; the Resource, Captain Magee; the Mary, Captain Banbury; the Whampo, Captain Bourne; the Minerva, Captain Gernon; the Trial, Captain Malborn; were at Montevideo, and would probably, be detained coming out. The embargo at Montevideo was raised Nov. 3, and all neutrals ordered away in 20 days.

In its issue of May 6, 1807, the same paper gives an account of operations about Montevideo, as follows:

Providence, May 2—CAPTURE OF MONTEVIDEO—Wednesday last arrived here the ship Favorite, Capt. Russell, in 55 days, from St. Salvador, a Portuguese settlement on the coast of Brazil. Capt. Russell has favored us with the following intelligence: On the 14th December last an English squadron of 21 sail arrived at Rio de Janeiro, among which were the Ardent, of 60 guns, Commodore Donelly; the Unicorn frigate, and a sloop of war, the rest transports. The troops on board were commanded by General Auchmuty, an American by birth, and Gen. Lumney; the first was authorized to act as Governor of the district of Montevideo, should it be under the dominion of the English. The number of troops was reported to be 6000, but from a variety of circumstances it is probable that they did not exceed 3000. Great dispatch was used in watering, and the squadron sailed for the River Plate on the 30th December. The ardour of the troops was highly excited at the recital of the cruelties perpetrated by the Spaniards on the English prisoners at the recapture of Buenos Ayres, and a spirit appeared to be universal among them for taking ample vengeance. The Favourite sailed from St. Salvadore on the 5th of March, on the morning of which day an arrival from Rio Grande, in a passage of 35 days, brought in intelligence, that Montevideo was in the hands of the English. By comparing dates, it is probable that it fell between the 10th and 20th of January. The news of the capture of this place was bro't to Rio Grande by an English vessel, which was dispatched there by the conquerors for provisions. The private letters received at St. Salvador mentioned that the place sustained a close siege of six days, and was at length carried by storm. They also implied that the violences committed after the capitulation of Buenos Ayres were fully retaliated. It would seem, from the want of provisions the English suffered after the fall of Montevideo, that their power could not extend far into the country. The Spaniards were extremely exasperated against the



Americans, on account of the part acted by certain individuals in the conquest of Buenos Aires, and an American vessel arrived from Montevideo while the Favourite lay at the port of Rio de Janeiro, which had been permitted by the English to proceed to the former place; she gave information, that on her approach to the batteries she was brought to, and a boat dispatched to inform her, that if she continued within reach of the guns another hour, they would certainly sink her.

LIST OF AMERICAN VESSELS AT MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER  
25, 1806

Ships Belisarius, Wilds, of Boston, loaded; Venelia, Walsh, of Boston, for New Orleans; Truth, Waldo, of Boston, loaded; Margaret, Millberry, for Charleston; Hixon, of Boston, for Charleston; Resource, Magee, of Providence, for Charleston or Baltimore; Pigou, Collet of Philadelphia, for London; brig Harry & Jane, Turner, of Portland, for London; ship American Eagle, King, of New York, had almost 500 tons of her cargo (beef, tallow and hides) and would have been wholly loaded had she been permitted to go 112 miles outside the harbor into deeper water—brig Mentor, Goodwin, of Boston, arrived 10th April in distress, and as the captain could not obtain funds to repair (having no inward cargo) he thought of giving her up to the underwriters.

Brig Trial, Malbone (former captain dead) of Newport, from Mozambique and Rio Janeiro, uncertain when to sail. Ship Whampoa, Bowin, from New York, arrived the last of August, was chased in and fired at by one of Sir Home Popham's gun ships; but getting under cover of St. Phillips, got safe in. She was not taking in any cargo. Brig Rolla, Coffin, from New York, arrived about the 10th of Sept., and was also chased by the Leda frigate and a number of English cutters, and fired at; but, being protected by the Spanish forts and gunboats, got safe in, had not begun to take in a cargo.

Ship Rufus, Dabney, of Boston, from Africa; ship Mary, Banbury, from Baltimore; brig Minerva, Gernon, Charleston. Schooner Mary, Campbell, of and for Charleston, having been loaded nearly two months, and seeing no prospect of the embargo's being taken off, ran out of Montevideo in the night of October 2d in consequence of which the Governor issued orders to all neutral captains to deliver up their ship's papers to the captain of the port, to launch their topmasts, and get every yard on deck, which was instantly complied with, for fear of worse treatment. From that time a sharp lookout was kept, particularly for

Americans. Laying off the island of Flores, brig Sally Ann, Deforest, of Boston, from Africa; and ship Swift, Boucher, from Newport, with naval stores, and it was supposed she would be condemned. Both vessels had been more than six weeks in possession of the English commodore. Ship Isabella, O'Reilly, supercargo, of Philadelphia, from London, with dry goods. It was supposed she would not be permitted to unload though consigned to the father-in-law of the present governor.

To assist in defraying the expense of the expedition to Buenos Ayres, an extra duty of 14 per cent had been laid on all produce shipped to a foreign port, it being now as high as  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on what the produce is valued at in the custom house, exclusive of the *ramo de guerra* on ox and horse hides. An ox hide now pays  $25\frac{1}{2}$  cents; horse hide 16 cents; tallow, valued at 4 dolls. per quintal, pays  $45\frac{1}{2}$  cents per quintal; jerked beef valued at 1 doll. pays  $1\frac{1}{2}$  do.

Prices current at Montevideo, Oct. 25th.—Good ox hides from 14 to 15 reals per 40 lbs., horse do. 4 to 5 reals each, scarce; tallow per 100 lbs. 7 dolls. and very scarce; jerked beef 2 dolls. per quintal, in demand, but in consequence of the blockade would soon fall to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  doll. and perhaps less, the killing season advancing; wool 7 dolls. per 100 wt. little at market; copper 17 to 18 dolls. very scarce and little at market.

An extract from the *American Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, issue of January 9, 1807, gives the following interesting details:

New York, January 7. Mr. Gilbert Deblois, of Boston, passenger in the schooner Adela, from Cayenne, informs, that he left the port of Monte Video, in the River Plate, on the 28th October last, at 12 o'clock at night, in a small French privateer schooner called the L'Oiseau, Capt. Bidois, (the only vessel that had, or would have liberty to depart the port for some months,) and has handed us the following intelligence relative to South America: "On the 27th of June last, the capital of La Plata, the city of Buenos Ayres, was taken by an expedition from the Cape of Good Hope, under the command of Sir Home Popham and Major General C. Beresford, consisting of about 1600 choice troops, and without any loss, and a generous capitulation; they kept possession of the city until the 12th of August following, when the said Beresford, was attacked and taken by an expedition of 2000 men, undertaken from Monte Video by a French gentleman by the name of Linier, (formerly naval officer,) who was accompanied by a number of the first merchants in Monte Video, and about 70 French gentlemen, as volunteers; the

battle was fought and disputed with great obstinacy by the British, but headed by an intrepid officer the Spaniards bore down all opposition. The loss of the British in killed, wounded and massacred, after they had surrendered, was by the best accounts stated to be 420 men, and the Spaniards about 260, in killed and wounded, but almost  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of their wounded expired of their wounds, owing (as they say) to the British using *poisoned balls*; but a well-informed French officer, who shared their dangers, told Mr. D. it was not the venomous balls of their enemies, but the ignorance and unskilfulness of their own friends, improperly styled surgeons, that killed the Spaniards. The Spaniards retook their capital by storm, and made prisoners nearly 1200 English; but a serious dispute had taken place between General Beresford and General Lanier, the English General insisting, and saying, that a capitulation was made and signed while the white flag was flying on the fortress, and which the Spanish commander absolutely denies; however, the prisoners were sent away a distance of 3 or 400 miles into the country, and it was reported that General Beresford and his officers were coming to Monte Video, to be sent to Europe, but it was afterwards thought more proper to order them to Cordovir, only about 350 leagues, or 1050 miles, from Buenos Ayres. The common soldiers accompanying the expedition from Monte Video, robbed and plundered every English abode at Buenos Ayres, and also every Spanish house wherein an Englishman was seen to enter or reside; they also put into prison, among many others, Mr. Wm. P. White (formerly of Boston), Mr. Malee, a Mr. Jackson, a Mr. Mark Riley and a Mr. Haselback. The former (Mr. White) was induced to receive an office, such as a Prize Agent, under the English Government, for which he was recompensed by being put into close confinement 2 months and part of the time incommunicable, and with the British officers, was obliged to take a journey into the interior. No stranger whatever permitted to go up to Buenos Ayres, as they mean, without exception, to exclude all from thence, especially Americans.

"The British, upon their becoming masters of Buenos Ayres, found only 1,200,000 dollars of public property, (although there were six times that amount in the place) which they sent, with dispatches to England in the frigate *Narcissus*. They had collected considerable copper and quick silver, but as it was not taken on board the transports they got only the money off. Sir Home Popham was in Buenos Ayres when it was retaken, and with great difficulty effected his escape in a boat to his ships; after which, with the exception of one gun brig left



cruizing between the Colonia and Buenos Ayres, he brought his squadron (consisting of his own ship, the *Diadem* of 64 guns, Capt. King; *Raisnable* 64, Captain Rowley; *Diomede* 50, Capt. Philips; one frigate, two sloops of war, and several armed transports) down the river, and anchored in full view of the harbour of Monte Video. Some days he would have every ship under weigh; at other times only one or two of easy draught of water, who would stand in so close, that the very inhabitants could discern the buttons on the officers' uniforms. Sir Home had sent into Monte Video upwards of thirty flags of truce, demanding Gen. Beresford and his troops, a supply of provisions, and some medicines for his sick and wounded. The Governor, tired of such business, generously sent Sir Home Popham a supply of fresh provisions, and twenty three English seamen, who were brought into Monte Video a few months previous, in an English Guineaman—and saying, that he should not respect any more flags of truce from that time. Sir Home Popham answered the governor's civility, by accepting the fresh supply of provisions, and receiving the twenty three seamen; but, contrary to the etiquette observed in time of war about exchange of prisoners, he refused to deliver up the like number of Spaniards, which he might very easily have done, as he had more than ninety in his possession, which were taken from a small town on the south entrance of the river,

“Several skirmishes had taken place between the English vessels and Spanish gunboats and forts; and almost every day they saluted Monte Video with 12 and 18 lb. shot,—which, to those people who were peaceably attending to their business, and especially the young ladies, who, by their religion, were obliged to attend mass every day, was extremely ungentle and inconvenient—for a few days previous to Mr. D.'s departure, an English brig sent a number of heavy shot into and over the city, some of which had the audacity to tear away the SE. corner of St. Philippe's church: however, not many lives were lost, or much damage done.

On the 12th July last, an embargo was laid on all vessels in the port of Monte Video, and continued with more than usual rigour when Mr. D. sailed. The reasons assigned were—1st that they were going to fit out an expedition to retake Buenos Ayres; when that was accomplished, the 2nd was, that they were going to expedite four vessels with dispatches for Spain; when that was done, and the four dispatch vessels by uncommon good luck had escaped clear of the blockading squadron in the river, the Governor's last objection to taking off the embargo was, that

the British squadron were starving for the want of provisions, which everybody knew to the contrary, as the Reasonable man of war, had been dispatched to and arrived from Rio Janeiro with so much of a supply as to be obliged to caulk in her lower tier of gun ports.

It was reported before Mr. D. sailed, that Sir Home Popham had received a reinforcement of 3500 men from the Cape of Good Hope, which he believes to be true, as he himself counted 35 sail at anchor 5 miles below Montevideo, between Point Carrettas and the island of Flores the same evening he sailed; and it was known that 18 sail more had arrived off Maldonado, a city at the N entrance of Rio Plata; as the governor of Monte Video had, the 23d October, received a letter from the commandant at Malo, who wrote to that effect. If this force has arrived, Sir Home will undoubtedly attack Monte Video; but whether he will be able to take possession, even with 5000 men, is very uncertain, as the Spaniards have nearly 10,000, and in high spirits. Among the 35 sail at anchor off Flores island, some were Spanish, some Portuguese and some Americans detained, or captured.

Sir Home Popham, about the 29th September, sent in a flag of truce to the governor of Monte Video, declaring the port in a state of blockade, but also mentioned, that all neutrals might have leave to pass his squadron, provided they did it in 7 days, and in ballast only—after that he would keep up a rigorous blockade. This extraordinary determination was notified to all neutrals by the governor. After two days had elapsed out of the seven, some few ships, Portuguese and Danes, endeavored to avail themselves of the opportunity and go out in ballast, but were stopped by the Spanish government. The American vessels not being ready to go out in the limited time, the captains petitioned the governor to take off the embargo, but without success.

The communication between the Cape of Good Hope and the River Plate had been maintained by American vessels for some time previous to the English invasion. The ship *Hunter* of Baltimore, from Batavia, was at the Cape of Good Hope on March 8, 1804, "soon to sail for the Rio de la Plata"; she sailed during part of the way in company with the ship *Alert*, Captain Ibbets, from Canton to Boston (see issues of the *American Daily Advertiser*, of May 5 and 22, 1804), and the ship *Benjamin*, of New York, Captain Newell, sailed from the Cape of Good Hope, January 15, 1805, for the Rio de la Plata (see issue of the *American Daily Advertiser*, of April 26, 1805).

The *American Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, in its issue of January 3, 1807, gives the following account of the recapture of Buenos Aires:

New York, January 1. A gentleman who arrived here in the schooner *Maria Theresa*, from Havana, has furnished the following translation of the official account of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract from the official accounts received at Havanna, relative to the retaking of Buenos Ayres, by Don S. Liniers.

Aug. 1.—Last night a detachment of 500 English attacked 200 Spaniards, encamped 4 leagues from the city, and made them leave the field, with 4 cannon and 8 prisoners: few were killed or wounded on either side.

5th.—Our transports crossed from Sacramento to the river of Las Conchas, with a favorable SE. wind, and landed 2700 men, with cannon, other arms, etc.

8th.—Very heavy rain from the 6th until last night. We have this moment received news that our troops are marching towards this city, suffering great hardships from the many swamps that lay between us, and impede the passage of the artillery.

10th.—At 12 o'clock, Gen. Liniers sent the Lieutenant of Infantry, Don Hilario Quintance, to ask the British General to surrender himself in the course of fifteen minutes; but that officer returned without an answer, as he was denied admittance into the fort. At four o'clock the following letter was sent to the British General:—

“Very excellent Sir,

“The fate of arms is variable—it is less than a month since Your Excellency took this capital without any opposition; attacking with a very small number of troops a multitude of people, who surely were more deficient of a good commander, than courage to oppose your intention: But at present, penetrated by the highest enthusiasm, and valour they are ready to throw off a hateful yoke, and to demonstrate that the courage shown by the inhabitants of Ferrol, the Canary Islands, and Porto Rico is not a stranger to those of Buenos Ayres. I come at the head of well disciplined troops very superior to yours. The maritime forces that occupy the entrance of the river, will not leave a retreat for Your Excellency. Thousands of inhabitants, well armed, full of honour and courage, only wait for a signal from me to overthrow



the British troops.—The just esteem due to the courage of Your Excellency, the great generosity of the Spanish nation, and the horrors that inspire the destruction of men, induces me to give Your Excellency this advice; and I expect that as Your Excellency is well acquainted with your perilous situation, without resource, you will let me know in the precise term of fifteen minutes, if you are disposed to a desperate effort; and give your troops up to total destruction, or surrender to a generous enemy. May our Lord guard Your Excellency many years.”

SANTIAGO LINIERS.

Army before B. Ayres, Aug. 10, 1806.

To the very excellent Sir

Wm Carr Beresford

This letter was answered with the following lines:

“I have taken this town after two victories; its fate arms will decide.”

(Signed) BERESFORD.

On the 11th Aug. our troops attacked and entered by assault at the Retiro, where we took a guard of fifty men prisoners. We entrenched ourselves and placed a 24 pounder facing every street. All night several skirmishes between our patrols and the advanced guards of the enemy took place.

12th.—All this day and night several skirmishes between the Catalonians and the enemy; our artillery fired also on the British Shipping and did damage. Our long expected long boats, in which we place great hopes, are not arrived yet.

13th.—At 10 o'clock this morning our brave Catalonians, the Blandesgues and dragoons on foot, attacked the enemy at all points. Our artillery was placed fronting the Retiro, and several 24 pounders at every street, taking the enemy between two fires. The attack continued very hot till evening, when the English flag was pulled down and the Spanish hoisted. The enemy surrendered themselves prisoners of war, but the officers are to have the honours. The British General and officers were quartered in several houses, and the troops locked up in the corporation houses. The enemy has had many killed and wounded; and we have also had great loss. On the 14th, Te Deum was sung with great rejoicings.

The English vessels at Baragan Bay have all escaped. Of four ships of the line that presented themselves before this harbour, one was sunk by the forts, two were stranded and the other escaped.

The same paper in its issue of January 23, 1807, gives an "Extract of a letter from a young gentleman at Monte Video, River La Plata, October 3, 1806, to his friend in Richmond, Virginia".

I wrote you by a ship, bound to Charleston, who intends making an attempt to run out of the harbour this night, as the wind is fair, and a heavy fog coming on.—We arrived here after a passage of 46 days from Baltimore, which was a quick run, for upwards of 10,000 miles. The evening on which we arrived here, were brought to by a British ship called the *Diomedé*, of 50 guns. One of the officers informed us, that they had taken Buenos Ayres, and held it for two months, but were compelled to give it up again, in consequence of being overpowered by numbers. After being detained a short time, the ship was ordered up to the commodore, who is now laying off this port, with one ship of 64, one of 50, one of 44, and a brig of 16 guns, who detained us 15 days; taking from us what provisions we could spare, and then permitted us to go to dock, but will not allow us to take out a cargo. The Spaniards will not permit any neutral vessel to quit their port, especially Americans. There are a number of ships which have been here six months, and most of them were laden with hides and dried beef, which must be spoiling by this time.

The issue of February 11, 1807, gives the two following statements:

The ship *CRITERION*, Captain Chace, of Nantucket, arrived at Tarpaulin Cove, Nantucket, on January 30, 1807, from Canton, via Port Jackson and Rio Janeiro: left Port Jackson in July, and the latter place 27th Nov. (1806). Admiral Sterling touched at Rio, about the middle of Nov. on his way to the River Plate; it was said Sir Home Popham was to be sent home under arrest, for disobedience of orders. The *CRITERION*, coming out from Rio, spoke an English vessel, 8 days from the fleet off Montevideo, who informed the English had possession of a small place, called Montenegro. Left at Port Jackson, July 29, (1806), ship *Brothers*, of Nantucket, with 800 bbls. spermaceti oil, bound for the coast of New Zealand. At Rio Janeiro, 27th November, brig *Ausprie*, Cleaveland, of New York; *Elizabeth*, of Philadelphia.

Letters received in this city, from Rio Janeiro, state, that Admiral Sterling and General Grey, with the fleet and troops from England, had arrived there.

The Philadelphia *American Daily Advertiser*, in its issue of August 22, 1807, prints "A Letter from an officer of rank at Monte Video to his Friend in England", which "states the important fact, of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres having declared themselves an Independent Nation".

Monte Video, March 16.

An event of the most extraordinary nature has just come to our knowledge which is, that the people of Buenos Ayres, with a Frenchman by the name of Liniers at their head, have declared themselves an independent nation, like North America. In answer to a flag of truce, they say, that if we support them in this object, they will receive us with open arms, as their deliverers; but, on the contrary, if we want to make the country a colony to Great Britain, they will contest it to the last inch. In the mean time, we are obliged to content ourselves with remaining as we are, as our General wisely conceives his force too small to divide, by leaving a garrison here, and with the remainder to attack Buenos Aires; he therefore has determined to wait reinforcements, or perhaps, as they are quarrelling among themselves, we may at least be called in to settle the dispute. I have been with the General 50 miles up the country which is one continued flat, as we are told, of 500 leagues without even a hill. It is thinly inhabited, and those poor and wretched in the extreme owing to the narrow policy and oppression of the Spaniards. They are, as you know from what has been written of the country, of a dark copper colour, with remarkable long black hair; but I think, the women extremely handsome; they live to be sure in the greatest filth. I do not exaggerate when I tell you the price of an ox is a dollar and of a very good horse from two to five. With both those animals the whole face of the country is covered.

The issue of September 30, 1807, notes the following:

Captain Peterson, of the ship *Bashaw*, arrived at Baltimore in 75 days from Monte Video. Left there the 19th of July. The reports were that the British army, consisting of 10,000 men, had landed about 30 miles from Buenos Ayres on the 21st of June, and on the 6th of July were within two leagues of the outworks, which the Spaniards had thrown up near the city for its defence. Left at Ayres, about 80 sail of British merchant ships, principally loaded with British manufactures, for which there was no vent. Business at Monte Video was in a state



of entire stagnation; when Captain P. sailed there were not more than three ships loading, and none discharging. What little was done was principally with the English commissary general, chiefly for the supply of the troops with liquors, etc. In fact it appeared that articles of every description (common ardent spirits excepted) could be procured at a much lower rate than where they originally came from.

The *Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser*, in its issue of November 18, 1807 gives the following interesting "Extracts of letters from an American Gentleman at Monte Video, to a commercial house in this City (Philadelphia)".

August 8, 1807.

On the 7th ult. I had the pleasure of writing to you per the Bashaw. We were then anxiously awaiting the result of the battle of Buenos Aires, though with very little doubt of its being in favor of the British arms, but on the morning of the 10th, to our infinite surprise, advices were received of a complete victory having been obtained by the Spaniards, and of Gen. Whitelocke's having agreed to a capitulation, by which he is bound to deliver up Monte Video, and evacuate the whole province within the space of two months. A revolution so complete, so sudden and so unexpected, is perhaps without example. The whole of the English population were aghast with wonder and dismay, while the Spaniards stared at each other in mute astonishment, scarcely believing it possible that they should thus in a moment be relieved from a yoke, which, in spite of the conciliating lenity of the British chiefs, was to them most hateful. I will not attempt to give you a description of the battle. The opposite parties of course differ materially in their accounts of it; but from the best information that I have been able to collect, it appears that the British loss in killed and wounded amounted to fifteen hundred men and in prisoners to an equal number. The Spaniards suffered in nearly the same proportion.

It is stipulated in the treaty that all the prisoners on either side, including the army of Gen. Beresford, shall be restored; and the artillery and fortifications of Montevideo be left in exactly the state in which the British found them. And thus terminates this disastrous expedition, which, after involving the province for so long a period in all the miseries of war, has inflicted the severest wound on the commercial interests and military glory of Britain, that she has for many years experienced.

Sept. 6 (1807). Since my last, I have paid a visit to Buenos Ayres. The government is so feeble, and the popular indignation against all strangers so violent, that it is in vain to attempt to speak with certainty of the result or any future commercial transactions here. The municipality are decidedly opposed to the admission of foreign vessels on any pretext whatsoever, and they are supported by almost the whole body of the merchants. On the other hand, Liniers the regent, and all the officers of government seem determined to pay every respect to the orders of the King.

The same paper in its issue of June 23, 1807, publishes the following extracts of letters which probably form one of the first "commercial reports" ever written to interest United States merchants in the River Plate trade:

#### MONTE VIDEO.

The following extract of a letter presents matter of some interest:

"The treasure is immense; some calculate 32 millions sterling. During the siege, they loaded a French frigate, and two gun-brigs, with dollars, which they cowardly set fire to on the morning the town surrendered. About 20 deserters from the British camp, and three Americans, that had possession of one of the Spanish batteries, and would not surrender, are to be hanged, together with the whole of the crew of the Jane Shore Guineaman, that had mutinied and killed their officers.

"The country is in a state of nature, without cultivation, but still produces luxuriantly. A bullock will cost about a dollar, and a horse about three or four rials. Wool and hides, tobacco, tea and chocolate, in heaps, lay about the fields, perhaps walled about, in some places, with cow horns and bones. The city contains about 40,000 inhabitants, who are very swarthy in the face. The women dress loosely, and seem a little curious to gaze after strangers.

"There is a great demand for clerks; and tradesmen can easily make a fortune in a short time. The Aurora is arrived. Neither the Garland nor Mary are yet arrived. I saw 14 dollars paid for a quire of common writing paper, and 3s.1d. for a glass to a watch."

Another letter, after alluding to the desperate attack on the town, says, "The climate seems to agree very well with me; and though the heat is very oppressive, the air has all the salubrity it is famed for."

American vessels in the River Plate in 1806 and 1807 included the following:

1. *Arctic*, ship, Captain Collins, arrived Charleston about Sept. 1, 1806, in 68 days from the River Plate (ADA,<sup>10</sup> Sept. 8, 1806).

2. *John*, ship, Captain Watson, arrived Charleston, Sept. 6, 1806, (ADA, Sept. 20, 1806).

3. *American Eagle*, ship, Captain King, was there July–Oct. 1806, (ADA, Jan. 14, 1807).

4. *Eugene*, ship, Captain Hickson, of Boston, was there July–Oct., 1806, (ADA, Jan. 14, 1807).

5. *Bellisarius*, ship, Captain Wilds, of Boston, was there July–Oct. 1806, (ADA, Jan. 14, 1807).

6. *Harriet and Jane*, brig, Captain Turner, of Portland, was there June–Oct., 1806, (ADA, Jan. 14, 1807).<sup>\*</sup>

7. *Margaret*, ship, Captain Millberry, of Charleston, was there June–Oct., 1806, (ADA, Jan. 14, 1807).

8. *Mary*, brig, Captain Runbury, of Baltimore, was there Sept.–Oct., 1806, (ADA, Jan. 14, 1807).

9. *Recourse*, ship, Captain McGee, of Providence, was there July–Oct., 1806, (ADA, Jan. 14, 1807).

10. *Rufus*, ship, Captain Dabney, of Boston, was there Sept.–Oct., 1806, (ADA, Jan. 14, 1807).

11. *Truth*, ship, Captain Wald, of Boston, was there July–Oct. 1806, (ADA, Jan. 14, 1807).

12. *Venelia*, ship, Captain Welsh, of Boston, was there July–Oct., 1806, (ADA, Jan. 14, 1807).

13. *Pigou*, ship, Captain Collet, of Philadelphia, was there March–Oct. 1806, (ADA, Jan. 14, 1807).

14. *Whampoa*, ship, Captain Bourne, from New York, was there Aug.–Oct. 1806, (ADA, Jan. 14, 1807); arrived New York, Sept 1, 1807.

15. *Bashaw*, ship, Captain Peterkin, in River Plate Nov. 26, 1806, (ADA, Feb. 28, 1807).

16. *Perseverance*, Captain Brown, in River Plate, Nov. 26, 1806, (ADA, Feb. 26, 1807).

<sup>10</sup> *American Daily Advertiser* of Philadelphia.



17. *Superb*, Captain Longfield, in River Plate, Nov. 26, 1806, (ADA, Feb. 28, 1807).

18. *Swift*, Captain Baker, of Newport, in River Plate, Nov. 26, 1806, (ADA, Feb. 28, 1807).

19. *Mary*, ship, Captain Campbell, of Charleston, sailed from Montevideo, October 2, 1806.

20. *Trial*, Captain Malborn, at Montevideo, Nov. 26, 1806, (ADA, Feb. 28, 1807).

21. *Minerva*, Captain Gernon, at Montevideo, Nov. 26, 1806, (ADA, Feb. 28, 1807).

22. *Tiger*, Captain Webb, of Philadelphia, at Maldonado, Nov. 26, 1806, (ADA, Feb. 28, 1807).

23. *Bounty*, brig, Captain Dutton, of Portland, sent to Cape, Nov. 20, 1806, (ADA, Feb. 28, 1807).

24. *Columbia*, Captain Hudson, passed up river, not allowed entry, (ADA, Feb. 28, 1807).

25. *Mentor*, Captain Fitch, passed up river, not allowed entry, (ADA, Feb. 28, 1807).

26. *Pallas*, brig, Captain Rice, of Boston, at Montevideo, June 22, 1807, arrived Boston, Nov. 8, 1807.

27. *Palmyra*, ship, Captain Whitney, of Providence, at Montevideo, June 22, 1807, arrived Charleston.

28. *Arrow*, Captain Fletche, of Boston, at Montevideo, April 22, 1807, arrived Boston, Nov. 9, 1807.

29. *Providence*, Captain Stephenson, of Boston, at Montevideo, April 22, 1807.

30. *Little Lass*, Captain Bullock, of Boston, at Montevideo, April 22, 1807.

31. *Superb*, Captain Lombard, of Boston, at Montevideo, April 22, 1807.

32. *Brag*, schooner, at Montevideo, April 22, 1807.

33. *Sophronia*, Captain Warren, at Montevideo, April 22, - Nov., 1807.

34. *Cotton Planter*, Captain Gardiner, at Montevideo, April 22, 1807.

35. *Charles and Harriot*, Captain Tisdale, at Montevideo, April 22, 1807, sailing for Newport in 3 days.

36. *Polly*, brig, Captain Corey, of Providence, at Montevideo, June 22, 1807.

37. *Union*, brig, Captain Hussey, of Nantucket, at Montevideo, June 22, 1807.

38. *Eliza Carey*, brig, of Providence, at Montevideo, Nov., 1807.

39. *Olive Branch*, Captain King, of Boston, arrived Montevideo, Nov. 23, 1807.

40. *George and Mary*, of Providence.

41. *Beagal*, of New York, wrecked off Montevideo, Feb. 9, 1807.

42. Hampden.

The status of United States trade in the River Plate just after the close of the British invasions may be inferred from the following extract from the *American Daily Advertiser* of Philadelphia, for January 7, 1808:

The ship FRANKLIN, Captain Ehronstrom, arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, from Montevideo, in 65 days on December 24, 1807. Captain Ehronstrom left Buenos Ayres on October 14, 1807, leaving at that place the ship DIANA, Captain Tibbs, of Wiscasset, expected to take in a cargo in a few days for England, and the brig BETSY, Captain Forest, of Charleston, taking in a cargo for the Cape of Good Hope; also the Danish ship, FORTUNE Captain, Petenor, taking in a cargo for London, and five Portuguese vessels, brigs and schooners.

About a week previous to the FRANKLIN'S sailing, all the neutrals received orders from the government there, that they must depart from the River of Plate in 40 days from the date of the order, loaded or not. It was the general opinion there, that the Americans and Portuguese were all spies for the English; and for the term of two years, no neutral whatever would be admitted into any of the ports in the River of Plate, under any pretence whatever, even if they should have a Royal license.

Gen. Liniers had entered into a new treaty with the commander of the British squadron, left cruising in the river, (which consisted of a frigate, a sloop of war, and a cutter) that the British were not to molest the river trade, that is, from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, or any of

the ports above Montevideo; and that the Spanish Government, are to supply the British squadron, or any ships of the nation that may put in there, with what supplies they may want. Maldonado was appointed the port for their rendezvous and this was to continue in force for 6 months.

On the 17th Oct. (the FRANKLIN) was boarded off Maldonado by the British frigate NEREID, Captain Cobbet, who took the chief mate out of the ship, he being an Englishman, but otherwise treated us politely.—The sloop of war and cutter were also in sight.—They informed us, that it was their determination not to molest the river trade, as the Spaniards supplied them with everything they wanted. Capt. Cobbet also told us, that he expected a war between America and England, and that we should be taken before we got home.

It would be interesting to know if the letter which David C. de Forest wrote from Buenos Aires on October 4, 1807, to James Madison, then Secretary of State of the United States of America, went on the "Franklin". It urged the appointment of a Consular Commercial Agent of the United States at that place, which action De Forrest assumed would be "highly pleasing to the inhabitants, and sufficiently countenanced by this Government to answer all the purposes for which he would be admitted, although the laws would not allow of his being formally admitted".<sup>11</sup>

The reference is to the Spanish law of April 24, 1807, prohibiting the residence of foreign consuls in the Spanish Colonial dominions of America. In this connection it is interesting to refer to the issue of the *American Daily Advertiser* of Philadelphia for May 16, 1805, which contains a long account of the arrest of Mr. Vincent Gray, Acting American Consul at Havana, Cuba, on April 26, 1805, written from Havana. The following statement is made therein:

The governor is fearful of acknowledging his having received and still admitting a public resident; and the others are desirous of fixing it upon his excellency, although all of them have occasionally communicated with Mr. Gray in his official capacity.

<sup>11</sup>See Chandler, *Inter-American Acquaintances*, pp. 48-49.



The *American Daily Advertiser* for June 18, 1806, mentions that a Mr. Maurice Rogers of Philadelphia has been appointed Consul of the United States for Santiago de Cuba and its adjacent ports. It will be remembered that Augustine Madan had been appointed Consul of the United States of America at La Guaira in 1800.

CHARLES LYON CHANDLER

ON THE POSSIBILITY OF DETERMINING THE  
FIRST LANDFALL OF COLUMBUS BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

It has always appeared to the writer as if a positive determination of the first landfall of Columbus upon his memorable voyage to the New World would be, not only of the greatest interest to geographers, but also might perhaps add a new and more pronounced zest to the study of this somewhat neglected chapter of American history. The average student of the discovery and conquest of the Americas is generally quite content to accept the name "San Salvador" as that of the island first seen by Columbus and allows the author of whatever book he happens to be using in his studies, to determine for him which of the many islands of the Bahamas group is the true and original "*Guanahani*" of the aborigines and the San Salvador of Columbus. Should the student have a more critical mind and not be content to accept the first author's statement as to the location of the landfall, and wish to verify the statement by reading the reports and conclusions of other investigators, hopeless confusion will be the result and the student's mind will be filled with a more complete knowledge of Bahaman geography than he had before, but also with a great number of doubts as to which of the various islands claimed by investigators happens to be the real one. Close study cannot fail to convince the student that there is in reality no absolute certainty as to the location of the island of San Salvador. The question then arises: is it impossible, from the scant information on hand, to determine, without the possibility of a mistake, which is the island?

The solution of the problem can be approached from different directions. Two methods, or better said, a combination of two methods, have already been used and will be briefly discussed in order to point out wherein they cannot be of positive use in determining the landfall. The method urged by the writer of this

paper has, for some reason, been overlooked and may ultimately be the final and conclusive means by which the mystery can be cleared up.

Unless, at some future time, additional historical material comes to light, found in a forgotten nook of one of the libraries or archives in Spain or elsewhere, about the only data that can throw any light upon the problem under discussion is contained in the Las Casas transcript of the log of Columbus. We would refer the reader to Appendix 18 of the *Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year ending June 1880* (Washington, 1882), which appendix is entitled "An attempt to solve the problem of the first landing place of Columbus in the New World", written by Captain G. V. Fox. This scholarly paper of Captain Fox contains an accurate and complete translation of the log of Columbus and while the writer does not happen to draw the same conclusion regarding the Admiral's landfall as does Captain Fox, there can be no doubt that this is perhaps the clearest and most erudite monograph on the problem. It will be the translation given in the paper above-mentioned that is used by the writer of the present monograph.

A careful perusal of the translated, or of the original, version of the log will convince the reader that there can be no possibility of checking the reckoning of Columbus as one would check the reckoning of a transatlantic liner of modern days. Taking for instance the Admiral's entry for October the 10th, what could be vaguer than "he sailed west-southwest at the rate of ten miles an hour and occasionally twelve and at other times seven, running between day and night fifty-nine leagues: he told the men only forty-four"? Especially when we read later (in Appendix D of Captain Fox's paper) that "The speed of the vessel was estimated by the eye". This vagueness therefor precludes the possibility of determining the landfall by checking up distances and courses taken from the log with the island of Gomera as a departure, especially so when one takes into account the strong possibility of grave errors in the navigator's compass.

As a result of the foregoing, practically no single investigator relies upon any method deducted from the transatlantic data of the log to prove his point.



The first of the two methods generally employed then, is to check up the log taking Guanahani as a departure and some of the other islands of the Bahamas group as an objective. This method has been used by some twelve investigators and the result has been that at least seven different islands, Turks Island, Mariguana, Inagua, Samana, Cat Island, Watling's Island, and Eleuthera were each proven to be the one and only San Salvador of Columbus. Here again we have to blame the log for being vague. Courses are given in a general way and distances not definitely stated (and even where the latter are specifically stated, they cannot be relied upon owing to the afore-mentioned fact that the speed of the vessel was estimated by the eye), making almost any island the original one in a numerically large archipelago. We leave it to any readers of four serious attempts at determining the landfall, such as the attempts of Becher, Varnhagen, Irving, and Fox, if it is not true that the original problem remains unsolved in their minds, simply because the confusion arising from four different accounts and the four different conclusions served only to convince the readers that *no* conclusion was possible.

We come then to the second method in use, *i.e.*, the solution of the problem by checking up the topographical features of the various islands lying within the probable limits of the landfall, with the topographical features of the island described by Columbus. Here again we are immediately confronted with a vagueness baffling to the student. The first mention is where Columbus states: "This island is very large and very level, and has very green trees and abundance of water and a very large lagoon in the middle, without any mountain, and all is covered with verdure, most pleasing to the eye". Now it is especially this mention of a lagoon which has been used to prove the authenticity of whatever island the investigator was trying to fit into the problem. Varnhagen uses the swampy lagoon of Mariguana, and Irving the real lagoon of Watling's Island, whereas Becher employs the small lagoons of the south point of Cat Island. Finally, Fox urges that, as the discovery took place in the rainy season, it might well be that the ponds and flat places of

Samana Island were filled with rainwater and presented the appearance of a lagoon to the intrepid Genoese. It will be noted therefore that the "lagoon" presented either a stumbling-block or an aid, as the case might be, to the investigators, and was used or not used in their arguments, as occasion might arise. The writer, with some two years' cruising experience in the Bahamas is forced to admit that practically every single one of the islands of the southern part of the Bahamas could be made to fit the description given by the Admiral, especially in the rainy season when the interior of so many of them takes on that lagoon-like appearance so earnestly sought after by investigators of this problem.

It is the combination of the two methods cited that is invariably used by those who have attempted to solve the mystery. But it has always appeared to the writer as if a simpler method might be employed by which procedure one might determine, once for all and without the possibility of further argument or dispute, which of the islands really lays claim to being the original Guanahani or San Salvador.

This method is based upon two factors: firstly, the log of Columbus and secondly, archaeological research. The first factor differs slightly from the methods previously used in that we go exclusively by a topographical statement embodied in the log and do not occupy ourselves with distances, compass courses, departures, objectives, variances of the compass, and all the hundred and one mathematical, nautical, and confusing points brought out in the other arguments. In fact, our entire method of attempting to prove the first landfall is based upon one single sentence in the log. This is, where Columbus states, in the entry for October the 14th: " . . . and (I) found a piece of land like an island, although it is not one, with six houses on it, which in two days could be easily cut off and converted into an island . . . ". This piece of land was seen by the Admiral when he coasted the newly-discovered island in a northeasterly direction in the longboat of his caravel.

Taking this sentence as a base for our argument, we build upon this base by deductive reasoning. In the first place, Colum-

bus does not actually state whether he went all around the newly-discovered island on his exploring-trip in the boat of the *Santa Maria* but simply mentions starting out in a north-north-easterly direction. But in the entry in his diary, he states a little further that: " . . . I was afraid of a reef of rocks which entirely surrounds that island . . . ". There being no record in the entries of the two previous days that he had shifted the *Santa Maria* from the berth taken by him when he first made his landfall, the writer is of the opinion that one is safe in deducting that the Admiral only came to the conclusion that the island was entirely surrounded by a reef after he had explored the entire coastline in his longboat. What then is the deduction? That even if his oarsmen rowed without ceasing during the entire twelve hours between dawn and sunset, the circumference of the island could not be over 48 miles, as an outside figure; the speed of the fastest rowboat not being more than four miles an hour. And this calculation does not allow for stopping to observe the topographical features of the island, to hold converse with the natives, to examine the reef and the rocks inside the reef or for many other causes for delay which naturally would occur. Nor does it allow for rest for the crew of the boat and it is hardly likely that the sailors were able to row for twelve hours without rest. In consequence, while we have given a distance of 48 miles for the twelve hours, it is far more likely that twenty miles would be a correcter estimate and even that may be far too high. As a result of the foregoing, we have to look for an island in the Bahamas (we might state that geographically, the Turks and Caicos Islands form part of the Bahama Island group), lying on the eastern edge, between latitudes  $21^{\circ}$  and  $27^{\circ}$  north and longitudes  $70^{\circ}$  and  $77^{\circ}$  west and that the circumference of this island must not exceed 48 miles. This restriction immediately eliminates such islands as Watling's, Inagua, Cat Island, Long Island, Eleuthera, Mariguana, the Caicos Islands with the exception of South Caicos, and leaves but comparatively few islands of importance. In fact the only islands that remain are Rum Cay, Samana (Atwood Cay), eastern and western Plana Cays, South Caicos, and Grand Turk. There are, of



course, many other islands in the Bahamas that come within the size limit, but these have not been enumerated as they either lie inside the eastern fringe of islands (as a result of which situation they cannot be considered for the landfall) or else they are too small, so small in fact that the Admiral would not have taken his longboat to survey their shores but would have conducted his survey from *terra firma*.

Having, therefore, brought the possibilities down to Rum Cay, Samana, eastern and western Plana Cays, South Caicos, and Grand Turk, we return to the Admiral's statement that, on his exploring expedition in his longboat, he came to a peninsula which could easily be separated from the mainland by two days' digging and be converted into an island. There is nothing in the log to inform us on which side of the island the peninsula was found. However, it cannot be a hard matter to thoroughly survey the six islands mentioned and to determine which or how many of these come near the description given by Columbus, that is to say, which, or how many of the six have a peninsula that "could be cut through in two days and converted into an island". The next process then, the peninsula or peninsulas once being found, would be to conduct a thorough archaeological investigation of the locality and to search for such aboriginal remains as undoubtedly exist today on the site of the six houses mentioned by Columbus. In the event that more than one peninsula was found on the six islands, excavations would have to be conducted in all of them (no hard matter to anyone familiar with archaeological work in the Bahamas) and the one in which such remains as broken stone implements, potsherds, perforated conch-shells, etc., were found could, according to the writer of this paper, be accepted as being the first landfall of Columbus.

It may be added in conclusion that evidences have been found of an aboriginal occupation on several of the islands enumerated. Rum Cay possesses a cave in which petroglyphs are found. The writer knows of no specimens from Samana and has never visited this island himself. Eastern and western Plana Cay were both visited by the writer and by his assistant, Mr. C. V. Spicer, and Mr. Spicer found a curiously-carved stone head of aboriginal

workmanship on the former island. South Caicos has been visited by the writer and aboriginal remains were found. It is somewhat unlikely that Grand Turk was ever occupied by the Lucayans, and the writer knows of no specimen that ever came directly from a site on this island. Various specimens have been known and catalogued as coming from Turks Island or Grand Turk, notably a collection donated by a Mr. Gibbs some forty years ago. These specimens however came from the Caicos Islands but were erroneously catalogued as being from Turks Island owing to the fact that this latter island was the residence of the donor.

In conclusion it may be stated that there is of course a possibility of two peninsulas being found on two separate islands and that Indian artifacts are found on each peninsula. But even if this were the case, the landfall would at least be confined to either of these two islands, instead of being scattered all over the map of the Bahamas, as is the case at the present time.

THEODOOR DE BOOY.

## THE ENGLISH ATTACK ON CARTAGENA IN 1741; AND PLANS FOR AN ATTACK ON PANAMA

The documents appearing below are from the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, and are among the transcripts made for the Library from the originals in the British Museum. The pressmark of the originals is "Additional MSS., 22680", and the volume containing them is lettered "Miscellaneous Papers relating to America &c."

The first document refers to the wellknown attack on Cartagena in the Spanish Indies made by the joint expedition under Admiral Edward Vernon in command of the sea forces and Brigadier General Wentworth in command of the land forces. The account although purporting to be by a Spanish official has some slight appearance of really having been written by an Englishman. The date should be 1741 instead of 1740, and "NS" is of course for "New Style". The account, in the main, while incomplete, is a fairly faithful narration of the events of the attack, the fruits of which were largely lost by the incompetence of Wentworth. Admiral Vernon, the most efficient British naval officer of his time, had been in the West Indies as early as 1707, and ever since that time had been an ardent advocate of "singeing the Spaniard's beard". As early as July, 1739, Vernon, in anticipation of war with Spain, had been ordered "to destroy the Spanish settlements in the West Indies and to distress their shipping by every method whatever". War was actually declared October 19, 1739, and on November 20, Vernon captured Porto Bello. March 6, 1740, Cartagena was bombarded, although to little purpose, and March 24, Chagre was captured. In January, 1741, Vernon was joined by twenty-five ships of the line and a land force of 9,000 under Wentworth. The divided authority augured ill from the start, and the expedition had little effect. On the 3d of March, the fleet appeared off Cartagena, but the fort of San Luis which guarded the harbor on the north



side of Boca Chica was not taken until the 23d because of Wentworth's hesitation and slowness. Finally, the latter, by his attack on San Lazaro, which was made with little or no preparation, although the Spaniards had been given time to entrench themselves, lost over 3,000 of his men in killed and wounded.

The other documents, which relate to the same matter, although undated, bear internal evidence of being later than the capture of Porto Bello by Admiral Vernon, as the latter's operations about that place are mentioned. The plan and method appear to have been discussed in the council of war held on board Vernon's flagship, the *Boyne*, on Saturday morning, October 31, 1741. At that council (the report of which accompanies these several documents) one of the decisions was as follows: "And in regard to Pannama, We unanimously agree from the best advices, We have been Able to Collect, that it is impracticable to advance with Cannon to Pannama, which being a fortified Town, with Above fifty pieces of Cannon mounted on the Ramparts & a Sufficient Garrison, We cannot think it practicable to attempt it without Cannon". The main importance of these two documents is the evidence they furnish of the value placed by the British on the reduction of the Spanish settlements in America.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

A BRIEF RELATION OF THE EXPEDITION TO CARTAXENA  
BEING AN EXTRACT OF A LETTER WROTE BY A  
SPANISH OFFICER, (THAT WAS IN THE SAID SIEGE)  
TO HIS FRIEND AT THE HAVANA

On the 16th of March 1740 NS. one Hundred, & thirty Sail of Ships, consisting of Men of War, Bomb-Ketches, Fire Ships, Transports, &c. appear'd off Boca Chica.

- The English Fleet remain'd before the port of Cartaxena, w.thout doing any thing Else then Cannonade the Castle of Boca Chica, w.ch they Continu'd four days, with all their Ships, but to no Effect, On which they Errected on Shoar a Battery of 18 Gunns, & by that Means dismounted our Artillery & Obliged the Garrison to retire into the City, before the Enemy enter'd the Port, & we also Found it convenient to

abandon all the other Castles, & Fortresses, & to Burn & Sink all the Ships both Kings & other's that the Enemy might not Possess them but through neglect & Hurry, the Galicia Escap'd w.ch the Enemy's made themselves master's of, w.th the Capt. of Her, & the Capt. of the Marines, & Sev.l of ye men on Board, (what Number I can't exactly tell)—we left 14 picquets of 14 men Each to Impede the Enemys passage by Land, on the 15th of April they were attach'd [*sic*] by a party from the Enemy, but the latter were repuls'd with great Loss on their side, the day Following being the 16th of April, the Enemy again Attack'd our picquets with greater Force, w.ch obliged them to retire into the City, from that day til[l] the 20th Follow.g the Enemy were Employ'd in digging a Trench, & possess'd themselves of the Two Roads that Lead to the Town—on this day the 20th of April at about three o'Clock in the Morning, the Enemy attack'd the Castle of St. Lazarus, w.th Sword in Hand, imagining they were Capable of taking it by Scaling the Walls, in w.ch they Labour'd til[l] 7 o'Clock, but not being able Longer to resist the prodigious Fire from the Castle of St. Lazarus & the Half Moon, (i.e. a Fortification of the City made in that Form) they were put precipitately to Flight, in which they were Charg'd by a Sally made from the Town under the Command of His Excellency D.n Blas de Lezo & at the Same Time they were pursu'd by a Second Sally of Grenadiers Commanded by the Vice Roy in Person, In order to dislodge the Enemy from that Scituation, which we entirely Obtain'd, & on this Occation [*sic*] we made 50 prisoners, our Grenadiers Kill'd Four Hundred & Seventy of the Enemys in their Trenches—in short the Enemys have had 1500 Men, Kill'd, Wounded & taken prisoners in the Attack of St. Lazarus; we have now Free Communication, to, & from the City—their Gen.l hav.g demanded their Wounded, Prisoners, & Leave to Bury their dead, the Latter only was Granted by the Vice Roy, the City at present is under no danger, & we are Entirely Free from all Our apprehensions—the Enemy are at present Encamp'd at La punta del Cerro de la popa, & their Ships Lay off Boca Chica, except 18 of the largest are at the Island of Treasure, repairing the Considerable damage they receiv'd from the Artillery of Boca Chica.

After the English had departed from Cartaxena I saw the Coppy of a Journal, containing every minute particular of the Whole Siege, w.ch was more exact, & True, than the above, of w.ch I also took a Coppy, but by Length of time, & Travelling by Sea, and Land I have lost it,—However as I still retain Severall particulars in my memory, not men-

tion'd in the for[e]going Extract, I think it not improper for further Satisfaction to recite them here viz.r—Admiral Vernon Station'd the Galicia against the Town & fir'd sev.l Shot, & threw Some Bombs into the City, but as they were not near enough they did little or no damage, but the Galicia receiv'd considerable Hurt, and run on Shoar, where she was Satt [*sic*] on Fire by the Enemy—D.n Blas de Lezo was on Board the Galicia, till the time of the Burning our Ships &c.a & was thrown on the Deck as he Satt in a Chair w.ch was broke & knock'd down by a Cannon Ball from the Enemy & was thereby Slightly Wounded—the Vice King was also Wounded, & D.n Daniel O'Honey (ie: he is an Irishman he was Capt. of the S.n Phelipe, w.ch was Adm.l Torres's Ship, but on his coming out of Cartax.a bound for Hav.a she Sprang a Leak, & put back again) he was dangerously Wounded, Scarce a part in his Body was Free from Splinters—every one Here have a very great Esteem for the English Adm.l he having behav'd w.th great Clemency & Generosity to all our Men, prisoners on board his Fleet; there has pass'd sev.l very Complaisant Lres. between him & the Vice King who speaks w.th great veneration of him, in sh.t every Body will allow that he, & all under his Command behav'd with great Conduct & Intrepidity, but as to the Land Forces, every one is surprized that the English should Intrust the Command of so Fine an Army, to an unexperienc'd Genl. who was Fitter to Command a parcell of Old Women for to his ignorant, Obstinate & Rash Attack of St. Lazarus, was owing our Happy deliverance, & their dolefull defeat, the English Common Soldiers behav'd with the Courage of Lyons, Some of their Officers were very good, but the Generality of them were young, raw, unexperienc'd Men, & more proper to adorn an Assembly of Beaus & Ladys or the Boxes in the Play House, than to Comm.d such brave Men, and as to their Engineers, we Believe that none of them were ever at a Siege, or had ever Smelt Gunpowder, and were more proper to Form Hay Stacks, than to erect Batterys—to conclude they Confess, that had the English follow'd them closely, after the taking the Castles & made themselves masters of the port, when they were flying to the City Gates, they might then have taken the Town whilst they were in Confusion, nay even after that Ommission 'twas in the power of the English to have made themselves Masters of the Town, For when they had possess'd themselves of the Two Roads that Lead to the City, they should have Errected a Regular Battery against the Castle & Bombarded it in Form, but Gen.l Wentworth had a mind to exceed even the great Duke of Marlborough, by attacking stone Walls



& such a number of Cannon w.th Sword in Hand, tho tis to be observ'd He himself Kept out of Harms way. I convers'd with Several Officer's afterwards, that had been in the Siege, & particularly with one that had been there, & went from Havana to Old Spain, in the same Ship I did; & he & every one Confirm'd all the For[e]going particulars—thus ended this Formidable Expedition, w.ch made allmost the Whole World tremble, in loss of Immense Treasures & Blood of Thousands Sacrificed to the pride, ignorance, & Obstinacy of an unexperienc'd General, w.th Contempt on our Side, & Triumph on theirs.

[*Endorsed:*] Relation of the Siege of Cartagena by a Spanish Officer.

#### [PLANS FOR A SECRET EXPEDITION TO PANAMA]

1st. That if any thing should be debated in Councill of Proceeding to Panama it might be done w.th the Utmost Secresy because we have so many Vessells that trade from this Place to that Coast that should the Affair in any manner come to be known the Traders Certainly would Acquaint them of it & were the Traders to Go with a Convoy we might have a person on Board the said Convoy that Could be Confided in & by that means might Come to the Knowledge of the Strength they have in Panama how they are fortified in Chagre & in what Place.

2dly. That the Soldiers Cloathing ought to be as Light as Possible for the march & Every one to be well provided w.th Shoes for the first two days march is very rocky & Bad.

3rdly. That some days before the fleet sails for the Coast there ought to be a man of warr w.th two Sloops as Traders to the Bastimento's where they might be Able to Get above 20 Persons that would serve for Guides & that know all the secret Paths for it would not be proper to rely upon one Guide or two in such an Affair Likewise at the same time we should have a small man of war between Porto Bello & Chagre to take all Craft that Goes that way & without doubt might Get several Vessells & Negroes fitt for our use to Carry up our Artillery by the River of Chagre to Cruzes, if this design should Go forward this point must be further look'd to in relation to proper Orders for the said Command.rs that are sent on this Affair it being the principal part of the whole Scheme.

4thly. The months of February & March are the Best time in the whole year to travel this Countrey it being the only dry Season & the rivers Passable in Every Place & when this design Goes forward it is very proper that the Gen.l Officer should be well Acquainted w.th the

distance from Place to Place & what manner of Road it is for Every days march.

5thly. there must be a Certain time Appointed for the sailing of this fleet that the other Ships that were sent to Get Guides & Intelligence might have a proper Rendevous [*sic*] appointed before they Came in Sight of Porto Bello that the Gen.l officers might Give their Orders in all affairs for this must be done with all Secrecy & Expedition to hinder & Cutt off the Communication between Porto Bello & panama w.ch may be Effected in this manner.

6thly. That the day before the fleet went Into Porto Bello there Should be five or 600 men landed at nombre de Dios & marchd by some Good Guides to a place Called *Taxa Buena* w.ch is about Eight miles from Porto Bello where they would stop all Persons that were Coming & Going & would be Join'd by the main Body in Less than forty hours for as soon as the fleet Got into the Harbour they might send their forces in the Boats up the River Casea Hall & there Land them then they have not Six Miles to march before they would Join the other Party, as to the People of Porto Bello I do Believe they would Swear Allegiance to his majesty of Great Brittain for they haue told me that Could they Enjoy their Priveledges & Religion they would readily do it but it would be allways necessary to draw off all the Kings forces & officers, all these things might be weighed & proposed to Great Advantage was there once a Resolution of Proceeding.

The method I haue Proposed of marching the forces by Land & in the open Road I think is much more Convenient than to march them by any Bye Paths by reason the Spaniards have no force to hinder our march by the open Road. I have very well viewed them at Several times & know all the Difficulty's that Can arise therefrom I have heard some Gentlemen say that there is a narrow Pass Called St. Pablo where it is Extremely well fortified & Guarded I was at the Fortifying it therefore know it is a small Fascine Battery & at the best of times Guarded by thirty men & a Lieutenant w.th 4 Swivel Guns mounted on the said Breast work w.ch Carry a pound Shot, but this Road may be Avoided either by the Right or Left or be surprized before they Can have notice of our Arrival, if things are Carried on with Secrecy & Diligence, besides all Fascine work that is done in this Countrey at the years End is tumbled down & rotten by reason of the Heavy rains in the winter this the Experience of twelve years has Shew'd me & before there is a decree issued for money to Rebuild it there Passes a Year or Two & many times the Person employ'd to Carry forward the

work putts the money in his own pocket & makes no Repair, So by this method of marching the Kings Road we Cutt off the Communicat.n of Porto Bello from Panama & in three days Cutt off[f] the Communicat.n from Cruzes & Chagre & of 500 Regular Troops w.ch they have in that Countrey we shall have 400 of them in our Power there being now allways 200 men in Porto Bello & 200 in Chagre River at a Place Called Gottoon w.ch is 9 miles, Above where the Castle was formerly till Admiral Vernon Destroy'd it, This Place is defended by a Fascine Battery & ten Guns w.ch Carry from a 9 to a 6 pound Shott any Vessell w.ch draws not above 14 feet Water may Go into the River of Chagre & proceed up as far as Gottoon where this fortification is but Can Go no Higher up, nor would it be practicable to Carry our Forces up that way by reason of the Dryness of the river & Likewise we Should drive all these forces before us to Panama whereas we shall proceed by Land & be Able to Get between them & panama & very probably find Little or no resistance when we Came there therefore as soon as our Forces had Join'd at *Taxa buena* they should Immediately march on, the first Two days Journey is really fatiguing but the Third would be very Good & Cattle enough to Eat.

7thly. As soon as they Came to a Village of Indians w.ch is Call'd St. Johns they should proceed no farther in the Panama Road but wheel to the Right & Go thro the Savannah to the Town of Cruzes where they would take all the Flat Bottom'd Boats fit for the Carriage of Chagre River to bring our Artillery up when they had taken Cruzes w.ch is a small Town without wall or Great Gun they might directly w.th 700 men Leaving the main Army in Cruzes fall down the river in the said Boats & Come behind the Spaniards Ambushes & hinder the Enemy from Falling the Trees Cross the River to make it unpassable In one day they would fall down the river to this place Called Gottoon where they would meet with our own Vessells w.ch by this time would be there then they would have the Enemy between who would make no Resistance by Reason they would Plainly see their Retreat was Cutt off & they Cannot Get from thence to Panama by Land then they might Immediately put our Artillery in their Boats taking Care not to Put above 2 in a Boat because the Rivers are dry & Should they put in more they would not be able to Get up to Cruzes in three days w.ch is the time that I really believe our whole Army might Join in Cruzes & proceed to Panama so that if Every thing is Carriedo[n] with Secrecy & Expedition our Army might be before panama in thirteen days w.th Artillery & Every thing Convenient Should they Pretend to Stand a

Siege w.ch Cannot be Long by reason of their want of water for they have none But what is very bad in the City.

8thly. From Cruzes to Panama is about 17 English miles Eleven miles of the said distance is a Broad paved Road the other Six miles is Savannah Extreme Even & several Broad Roads to Panama, here the savannah abounds w.th Cattle.

9thly. Four or 500 Musquito men with their Craft would be very Serviceable in this Expedition but they must never know no Otherwise than that they were Going to the westward on some Expedition for to my Certain Knowledge there is some on that Coast who Carry on a Secret Correspondence with ye Spaniards.

10thly. As to the method of Carrying provisions on the Road for the Army it is a thing easily provided for 10 or 12 days afterwards they might Easily be Supply'd by Chagre should there be want, But really I don't think there Can be any & in short if there is any debate in Council on this Affair I Can provide very Good methods for Supplying them.

As to the distances from Place to Place on the Roads the Rivers that are to pass, I have Given your Excellency an Acco.t of it formerly & as to the Strength of the City & the Scituation but really as to the People to defend it their whole dependance is on the negroes & Mulattoes for the white men would never Stand to fight.

The negroes and Mulattoes are told Such Stories by the white Spaniards that should they be taken tho they were free that the English would make Slaves of them w.ch really makes them desperate on such Occasions therefore Could your Excell.y secure that there might on our Landing be an Order Given that all Mulattoes or Negroes whatsoever that would Come in & swear Allegiance to his Brittannick Majesty should remain free, the Enemy would have no men to fight & those people would Continually bring Supply's from all parts to us.

[Endorsed:] Plans for Secret Expedition to Panama

#### *Methods Proposed to Every Article*

1st. That a man of warr should Go down as soon as possible because till She went down & Came up again the Fleet ought not to sail by reason I have Been Eight months from the Said Place & they may have had a fresh recruit from Spain & may be otherwise fortified then when I Came away & as now there are two Traders of this Island Going there it will be proper that a man of Warr should Go down to Convoy them w.ch will take off[f] all suspicion & the Person that was sent to Gett In-



telligence might stay on Board the Traders w.ch is the properest place for them.

2ndly. There ought to be particular Care taken about their Shoes.

3rdly. That when the Person that was sent to Learn news should arrive & the Councill was determined to Proceed about 12 days before the Fleet saild there should a man of Warr & 2 small Vessells as Traders sail Immediately to the Bastimento's to Get the Guides this might be done very easily in this method, the first Person, that went down might make a Bargain w.th the merch.ts that in Such a time he would be down w.th a Convoy & 2 Vessells w.th Provisions & dry Goods, it would take of[f] all manner of Suspicion & in 5 days time they might Get the Guides & Join the fleet off Point Samblas the small man of warr that was to Lay between Porto Bello & Chagre ought to have a Good Pilot & Good Boats & not to Pursue anything without he was sure of taking it & if he hoisted any Colours it ought to be French.

4thly. That if this Goes forward it must be done w.th the utmost Expedition for in the Beginning of April some Rains fall on the sea Coast But in Panama not till Aug.t & as to acquainting the Gen.l Officers of the manner of the Roads I will deliver in a map of that Countrey in the best manner I am Capable of.

5thly. As I mention Landing the first Party at Nombre de Dios I Can Land them in a Place something nigher than it to Porto Bello where they are not above 4 miles from the town of Porto Bello & do the same Execution as if they were landed at nombre de Dios & be nearer to Join the main Body when Landed in the Harbour of Porto Bello but our march must be with all speed to Cruzes to intercept them from Burning the Flat Bottom'd Boats w.ch they Could not soon do because the said Boats are in the middle of the town among their Houses, therefore should they offer to Burn them they must burn the whole town & they Could not have news twenty Hours of us before we should be with them & as the Govern.r of the Town of Cruzes does Live in Panama it would be impossible for the Inhabitants to burn them without his order & before he Could arrive at Cruzes we should be masters of the Place but it would be allways proper for us to have in the Army two Dozen Carpenters & Caulkers that should there be any thing amiss we Could Soon repair it.

7thly. that as soon as the Fleet was at anchor in Porto Bello the small Vessells that were design'd for the River of Chagre should Go there Immediately enter the River & proceed up to Gottoon where the Enemy are fortified.

8thly. While our main Body was in Cruzes the Parties that were sent out might Get Abundance of Oxen & mules that are Continually Employ'd in drawing Timber to Panama & many mules for Carriage for only between panama & this is above 15000 Carriage Beasts.

9thly. There must be particular Care taken that the Mosquito men Join our Small Vessells at Chagre at an Appointed time w.ch they may very Easily do & not be discover'd by the Spaniards taking Care to row all night it being then Calm & in the day to Lay in some port or River there being Enough on that Coast.

10thly. As to the Carrying Provision for the Army in our march to Cruzes we may Carry meat ready Boil'd w.th us for five days & afterward we shall have no need of it & as to the Bread it must be putt in Baggs each Bagg to have 60 pounds in it, and each Soldier may Carry three days provisions in his knapsack & there must be about 300 Tarpaulins about a yard Square each to Cover the Bread & Ammunition & After the first days march we shall Get mules for Carriage the People that Carries provisions must Every man Carry a Cutting Bill to be ready in the Evening to build Little Hutts w.ch we allways do here & in half an Hour they are done for the Countrey Abounds w.th wood & Palm Trees for that Use.

[Endorsed:] Plan for Attack at Porto Bello.

## BOOK REVIEWS

*European Treaties bearing on the History of the United States and its Dependencies to 1648.* Edited by Frances G. Davenport. Carnegie Institution. (Washington, D. C.: Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. 1917. Pp. vi, 387. \$2.50.)

Even a cursory examination reveals the fact that this book is the result of careful, thorough, and painstaking research. Although it is not so numbered, this is the first of three or more volumes, of which the second, to extend from 1648 to 1713, is in preparation. "Extraordinary pains have been taken by Dr. Davenport to find, in European archives, all the treaties and articles which her volume, as defined in her introduction, ought to contain, and to secure perfect accuracy in texts" (page iii, preface by Dr. Jameson).

The editor's well-worded, succinct introduction covering eight pages summarizes "the diplomatic aspect of the great struggle which, from the fifteenth century onwards, was in progress between the governments of the maritime powers of Europe, over the question of participation in the trade and territorial possession of the newly discovered lands" (page 1). The texts of the forty documents following are exhibits illustrating and supporting the statements made in this brief general introduction.

Not only is there this introduction to the entire collection, but each document is preceded by its own introduction elucidating the circumstances attending the negotiations which led to the formulation of the document. Each special introduction concludes with a bibliography which tells where the original text is, where it is printed in the original language, in case it has previously been printed, and where translations may be found, in case translations exist. The editor expresses her belief that four of the texts are here printed for the first time. Numerous references are also given to books containing comments on the documents, first, in contemporary and early writings, and, secondly, in later writings. Besides these bibliographies there are copious footnotes giving additional bibliographical facts, as well as interesting comments, and texts of related documents.

After the introduction and bibliography follows the text of each document in the language of the original. In some cases the text has been taken from the original manuscript. In case of all documents except one, of which no complete manuscript was found, the text used was collated with the original manuscript or a photograph thereof, or, in a few cases, with authenticated transcripts.

The language of the original of most documents is Latin. Next to Latin comes Spanish, then French, and finally Dutch. In case the language is other than French the original text is followed by an English translation. Even when translations were in existence, as in most cases, the editor has made her own, with a few specified exceptions. It is the reviewer's belief that no serious fault can be found with the translation.

The fact that no translation is supplied for French originals is somewhat surprising. The reason is the editor's assumption that anyone who could or would make intelligent use of the document could read French and therefore no translation was needed. In the main this assumption is correct. But it is entirely possible that the use of the collection may not be confined strictly to researchers. Doubtless many teachers of undergraduate classes will find frequent occasion to refer to this volume students some of whom read little or no French.

The title of the volume is slightly misleading, or rather inadequate, since nearly one third of the documents are not treaties at all but papal bulls. It would have been a great misfortune to exclude these in order to fit the title; but the title could have been modified slightly to include them.

The introductions to the forty documents, taken consecutively, almost constitute a history of European diplomacy during the period covered by the volume, since they are not confined to a study of the phases of the understandings which are of importance to a student of American history but include also facts and discussions having little or no bearing on any but European affairs. In fact the introductions probably would have proved more useful to the student of American history if they had been made shorter and had been confined to distinctly American affairs. The student of European history is hardly likely to look here for a continuous account of European diplomacy. If, however, he should happen to pass this way he will be pleased with his discovery.

WILLIAM R. MANNING.



*Papeles de Bolívar.* Edited by Vicente Lecuna. (Caracas: Litografía del Comercio, 1917. Pp. xii, 476.)

This volume constitutes one of the most valuable contributions to the study of that much-discussed man, Simon de Bolívar y Palacios, which has yet appeared. It is a compilation of documents and other material covering the period between 1801 and 1830. They run all the way from the most intimate private letters to various relatives and friends down to public decrees and proclamations. In fact, there is a vast amount of material here for forming a correct estimate of the Liberator's personal qualities and of his policies. Most of the material is derived from Daniel F. O'Leary's collection of letters written by Bolívar. In many cases, especially in that of the letters written to Urdaneta and Briceño Mendez, the present editor has used holograph letters; in other instances, O'Leary's copies of the original letters are used. Sr. Lecuna warns us that a number of the latter contain lamentable errors due to the carelessness of the amanuenses, for O'Leary copied only a few letters with his own hand. The material with which Sr. Lecuna worked is preserved in the *Archivo Nacional* at Caracas.

The numerous illustrations of the book take the form of photographic reproductions of portraits and miniatures of Bolívar and his relatives. They are beautifully reproduced, and, indeed, the whole appearance of the book, paper, type, arrangement, and decorations, is of a quality which surpasses many of the books put out by North American presses.

PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS.

*The Quest of El Dorado.* By J. A. ZAHM (H. J. Mozans). (New York and London: D. Appleton and Company, 1917. Pp. xiv, 261. Illustrated.)

This small book of 246 pages of text is a reprint, with minor changes and additions, of a series of articles which appeared in 1912 in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union. In it the author describes the more important expeditions in what he calls "the most romantic episode in the history of South American conquest". These range from the *jornadas* of Belalcázar and other companions of Francisco Pizarro, and of the Spaniards and Germans who operated inland from the Caribbean coast, to the mad adventure of Raleigh, and the last enterprises of the Spaniards, before the almost universal credulity of that people gave way to an unwelcome disillusionment. These romantic *gesta* were the fruit of the grandiose Quixotism of the Spanish race, shared by a occasional Elizabethan like Raleigh, and by that German of another

time, Philip von Hutten. Of the city of El Dorado the gullible Englishman wrote: "For the greatnes, for the riches, and for the excellent seate, it farre exceedeth any of the world." But Raleigh was an exception among a people that kept its balance in an age when the imagination was so easily inflamed. As for the Spaniards, no nation contributed so much to the geography of fancy, or clung so tenaciously to the perpetuation of phantom lands on their charts, or, it must be acknowledged, incidentally contributed so much to the more solid knowledge of geography. Besides El Dorado, we may cite among the wills-of-the-wisp which the Spaniard sought so persistently, Quivira and Anian, Rica de Oro and Rica de Plata in the Pacific, the paradise of the Amazons, the Casa del Sol, and the Enchanted City of the Caesars.

Several years ago the Swiss-American archaeologist, Bandelier, told the story of El Dorado in his work on "The Gilded Man", in which he also included an account of various North American counterparts of the search for El Dorado. In Spain Ciro Bayo has popularized the story in his books on the "Leyenda Aurea". However, neither these nor the work of Padre Zahm attempt a thoroughly scientific study of the whole cycle of expeditions. Schuller's monograph on the expedition of Diego de Órdaz is an effort to examine one minor phase of the vast field, which merges at so many points into the realm of legend. It is, of course, this close relation to the fabulous that accounts for much of its fascination for the general reader. That person, for whom this book was clearly written, would not relish the subjection of this epic to the skeptical standards of objective historiography. The treatment of El Dorado has not yet reached this chilling stage of documentation. Some of the tales undoubtedly belong with Mandeville and Benyowsky, or with Marco Polo in his more imaginative moments, or with the myth of "Prester John". According to her autobiography, Doña Catalina de Erauso, the swashbuckling "Nun-Ensign" herself, once went down out of the Andean plateau country into the Land of Cinnamon, on one of the expeditions that went in search of El Dorado.

Padre Zahm has drawn his materials from most of the printed sources, including the important works of Fray Pedro Simón and Padre Juan de Castellanos. Some of these are accessible in translations, like those of the Hakluyt Society, others are only available in Spanish, mostly in reprints of the last century. The stories, which are often so verbose in the original, the author has condensed, and told with a gracious and mellow style. In recounting the prodigious exploits of the expedition which set out under Ursua from Quito, and which was later taken

over by the desperado Aguirre, he sacrifices something of the vividness of the original narrative, evidently for the sake of maintaining the proportion of the narratives. It must, however, be granted that a book cannot well be criticized for the lack of what it does not purport to be.

There are few so well fitted as Padre Zahm to write the story of El Dorado. "Only those", he writes, "who have traversed the regions visited by the dauntless adventurers who took part in the expeditions described in the following pages can fully realize the magnitude of the task which they essayed". He himself has traveled "up the Orinoco and down the Magdalena", "along the Andes and down the Amazon", and "through South America's southland",—to enumerate the titles of three earlier works. That comprehends most of the vast area over which men of the *conquista* period searched for El Dorado. And in most of that region the natural conditions of travel are much as they were in the days of the Pizarros and Quesadas. "They struggled with many obstacles in the shape of mighty rivers and morasses which they could not wade through", says the old chronicle of Gonzalo Pizarro's expedition into the *montaña* country. And again, "On account of the constant waters from above and below, they were always wet, and their clothes rotted, so that they had to go naked. . . . The thorns and undergrowth of those dense forests cruelly tore them, and made them look as if they had been flayed."

As for errors in the book: the early historian was Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo, and not Gonzalo Fernando (p. 26); and Gonzalo Pizarro was full brother, and not half-brother, of Francisco (p. 37).

WILLIAM LYTLE SCHURZ.

*Santiago de Cuba and its District (1607-1640)*. Written from Documents in the Archive of the Indies, at Seville, Spain, by I. A. WRIGHT. (Madrid: Establecimiento Tipográfico de Felipe Peña Cruz, 1918. Pp. 207, [i]; paper.)

Miss Wright, who has made research concerning the Island of Cuba peculiarly her own, has here furnished another volume to historical students that is, in its greater part, prime source material. The book, as indicated in the title, deals entirely with the eastern part of the island, and is divided into two parts. The first part of sixty-four pages, is (with the exception of the preliminary pages) a short discussion of the activities of the governors of the district for the period 1607-1640, namely, Juan de Villaverde Ureta, Francisco Sanchez de Moya, Juan Garcia Nabia, Rodrigo de Velasco, Pedro de Fonseca

Betancur, Juan de Amezqueta Quijano, and Pedro Roca de Borja. The second part is an appendix of twenty-six documents, which were copied from the originals in the Archivo General de Indias.

In her preface, the author anticipates criticism by the statement that the first part is "unsatisfactory in every respect", yet thinks that "the work, poorly proportioned as it is, is nevertheless worth while, if only for its appendix"; and students will agree with her in both statements. Due to her research (although the work is confessedly a by-product), Miss Wright is "convinced that material for an adequate history of Santiago and its district in the period covered does not exist"—a rather rash statement to make, for documents pertaining to Spanish America have a way of turning up when least expected. As an instance of this, one of the most striking finds of recent years was that by Professor Shepherd of General Wilkinson's oath of allegiance to the Spanish government which was found tucked away in a document on trade in the Archivo de Indias.

The period covered in the volume is called the third period of the history of the city and its district. The first period, according to Miss Wright, was that from 1511 (or 1510) to 1550, or from the date of the arrival in Cuba of Diego de Velazquez to the removal of the official residence to Havana; the second from 1550 to 1607, when the government of the island was divided; while the third period is made to end with the greater recognition by Spain of the eastern part of the island—a recognition forced by piratical visits in 1635. This division is logical. The treatment of the subject matter is best described by the author as "sketchy", but the narrative is based on actual manuscript material, much of which is presented in the appendix, while footnotes refer to other documents. However, the question as to whether the matter itself is worth more extensive treatment, even if other documents are discovered, might be successfully defended on the negative side, for the history of this period has little to offer; and the study would be one mostly of detail, as few matters possess more than a local interest, and the documents now accessible present the same sort of evidence as do those of many other regions of Spanish America that are more important. The latter part of the narrative is given a touch of color and of wider interest by the references to the exploits of the Dutchman Jols who was known throughout the Indies as Peg-Leg the Pirate, and these are related in the breezy manner of Miss Wright's other writings. The reader of the narrative portion will agree with Miss Wright that this "work . . . is . . . the most complete account yet given



. . . and it rests, as the documents of the Appendix will suggest, upon very stable foundations in sources."

The documents are of a miscellaneous nature, and include letters and reports of the governors, the bishop, and municipal and ecclesiastical cabildos. In selecting documents for publication, Miss Wright used an arbitrary method that can scarcely be defended. In her "Foreword" she says: "Documents referring to Santiago and its district through these years which have been preserved at Seville are not sufficient, in number or content, to enable the investigator to present any completer account. Therefore, since a choice had to be made, it has fallen upon documents originating in Cuba. This, despite the fact that certain others, which originated in Spain and are not presented,—one or two *consultas*, for instance,—are of indubitably greater historical value than for instance, Documents Nos. 24 and 25". The criticism that Miss Wright herself here makes should have prevented the blind following of any arbitrary method. Documents are presented only in the original Spanish, which considerably limits the use that can be made of them. While the real student always prefers the original language of the document, the publication of foreign documents without an accompanying literal translation often limits the great majority of readers to the interpretation of others, if the documents are accompanied by a narrative. It is also unfortunately true that a certain percentage of readers and students with a more or less perfect knowledge of the language of documents, either through mental laziness or lack of time, pay scant heed to them.

There are certain criticisms to be made in the physical make-up of the volume. Although printed in a language strange to the printers there are, however, surprisingly few typographical errors in the English narrative. Foreign words have been set in the midst of the English words in heavy black-faced type instead of in the lighter italic and the narrative portion of the volume has the appearance of advertising matter. The author has not been sparing in her use of the original Spanish words in her narrative. Such expressions as "los señores de hatos", "teniente letrado", "armadilla", and others for instance, might better have been translated. The author permits herself also the luxury of a preface, a foreword, and an introduction, in the first two of which there is some duplication of material. The contents page would have been better had the documents of the appendix been designated otherwise than merely by their number and an index would have made the matter in the volume much more accessible. In her dedication of this

work to "Mr. Roland Ray Conklin in America and to Sr. D. Diego Gomez Quintana in Spain", Miss Wright describes these men as "strong influences at work for knowledge and for amity between men and nations which true knowledge inspires". This reviewer believes that one of the chief values of the study of the Spanish colonial period as well as of the period of the Hispanic American countries is the correction of prejudice and the inculcation of a saner judgment.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

## NOTES AND COMMENT

### ADVICE TO PERSONS VISITING COLOMBIA FOR THE SAKE OF EXPLORATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

The following statement was sent to the Department of State in Washington in 1912 by the Minister of the United States to Colombia. It is believed that all persons going to that country, as well as to several others of the continent of South America, would do well to heed the suggestions contained therein.

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I have the honor to submit the following statement for the consideration of the Department and, if deemed proper, I think it would be wise to give the matter contained therein as wide circulation as possible for the reasons that follow:

American explorers are coming in increasing numbers to Colombia every year for the purpose of investigating the animal, insect, plant and bird life, as well as the mineral resources and agricultural possibilities of this naturally rich country, which up to now has received but slight development. Many of these investigators are young men, connected with our colleges and scientific institutions, who have never had experience in tropical lands, and as a rule they come here unprepared for the dangers and hardships which must be encountered by those who earnestly endeavor to do their work thoroughly and well. A timely suggestion to these explorers may save American officials much anxiety and trouble, and safeguard many clever and self-sacrificing young men from broken health and disappointed hopes.

A number of incidents of this character have occurred since I took charge of this Legation. A very prominent American ichthyologist came to Colombia to investigate the pisci-fauna of the country. He was limited to three months' time, and had mapped out work enough to cover a year of great activity. Hurrying through the malarial regions badly equipped for the journey, he ended his work a victim to malarial fever. When he arrived at Cartagena he was a strong and perfectly well man. When he left, his physical health was badly shattered, and the valuable work that had been planned was in a measure abandoned. A young man was sent out from the British mu-

seum to make a collection of the smaller animals in the valley of the Vaupes river. He arrived here equipped with a khaki uniform, a pair of hobnailed shoes, a twelve-gauge shot-gun without ammunition, a box of rat-traps, and some alum and arsenic powder. He possessed no medicine and no camp equipment. He could not properly supply himself here and was advised to return to London and start over again properly equipped. He wisely took the advice. Two young Americans, one an ornithologist and the other an entomologist, were sent to Colombia to make a collection of birds and insects with which this country abounds. They came improperly equipped and, never having been in the tropics before, knew absolutely nothing of the dangers of the hot climates. After several weeks of intense hardship in the lowlands both were stricken with the fever. One of the party who was an athlete weighing 180 lbs. when he left the States became so reduced in flesh in five weeks' time that he only weighed a little over 100 lbs. His condition grew worse, and it was decided to start for Bogotá, several days' journey over dangerous trails, in order to get proper medical assistance. When they arrived at the Colombian capital one could scarcely walk and the other was broken in health. Both of these young men were clever and intelligent, but they had not come prepared for the hardships and dangers that must be encountered in exploring expeditions in Colombia. Many similar instances might be mentioned which have recently occurred.

In order to be of service to future exploring parties which may visit the Republic of Colombia, I asked Doctor Hamilton Rice, who has spent several years as a successful explorer of darkest Colombia to prepare a memorandum for the use of young American explorers who have had no previous experiences in the tropics. The following is the advice he gives:

*Advice to young explorers in the tropics*

Most people of good constitutions and regular, temperate habits can with care maintain a fine state of health in the tropics, the ideal tropical traveler being a temperate man, in sound condition, with digestion like an ostrich; possessing an even temper and no race prejudices, and capable of looking carefully after details, such as seeing that the water really has been boiled instead of taking his cook's word for it. He should be anxious for and glad to take advice from those who have had experience from traveling in countries similar to the one he is to traverse.



He should have with him and understand how to use the clinical thermometer. He should know what normal temperature is, how to pick up, twist or tie a bleeding vessel, how to use the hypodermic syringe and to pass a stomach-tube or catheter, as well as how to employ artificial respiration. He should understand the primary principles of asepsis, how to drain and keep clean a wound, as well as the best way to set a limb; all of these rudiments should be mastered from competent instruction, not from books. He should be revaccinated if he has not suffered from small-pox or been vaccinated within two years.

He should understand the administration of quinine, both as a prophylactic against and its use in treatment of diseases. The likeliest diseases in the tropics are malarial fevers and dysentery. Quinine as a prophylactic of the former may be taken in one of three ways: (a) 5 grains every day after breakfast. (b) 10 grains twice a week. (c) 15 grains every 10th and 11th day. If for any reason quinine is not tolerated, that individual is unsuitable for residence in a malarial country. During a paroxysm of ordinary intermittent fever it is best to wait before giving quinine until the rigor and hot stages are past and the patient begins to perspire. A fever once begun cannot be cut short by quinine, but as soon as the skin is moist and the temperature begins to fall, the earlier the drug is commenced the better. Ten grains should be administered at commencement of sweating and thereafter five grains every six or eight hours for the next week. This is an almost certain cure. When the quinine is given it is best to administer an aperient in order to keep the bowels open. Should this fail, sodium of sulphate [*sic*] should be taken, 1 drachm doses in hot water every fifteen minutes, until a purgative effect is produced; or calomel may be taken in combination with quinine and ipecacuanha, one grain of each every 5 or 6 hours, salivation being watched out for.

Snake bite.—Scarify the wound freely and apply supersaturated sal permanganate of potassium, a bottle of which should always be kept in readiness in a country where venomous snakes exist. Patients should rest, all active movements or stimulation should be avoided as far as possible. The indispensable drugs are morphine sulphate tablets, 1/4 grain; calomel tablets, 1 grain; quinine hydrochloride, grains V; ipecacuanha, grains V (tabloid form); potassium permanganate, 1 grain, tabloid; bismuth subnitrate, 10 grains (tabloid); corrosive sublimate, 1 grain (tabloid).

Campers should sleep in hammocks or cots, never on the ground; never go to sleep in wet clothes if possible to avoid it, always have a mosquito-netting fine enough in mesh to keep out the moisture as well

as the mosquitoes. Avoid rising before the sun has dispelled the night dew; early rising is to be especially avoided in malarious regions. A small cup of black coffee should be taken before leaving the hammock; this is a helpful procedure.

When possible, water should always be boiled and allowed to cool; lime juice should be freely used in water if it is not boiled. Drinking water should be kept shaded from the sun. Henny food and flesh food should be used sparingly. Fresh meats once a day in moderate quantities are enough. Sun dried meats or South American *carne seca* do not putrefy even under the most unfavorable conditions and make a palatable dish stewed with vegetables. Cereal foods as well as cornmeal, beans, peas, yucca, farina, etc., can be freely used. Cooked plantains are also an indispensable food in the tropics.

All excesses in drinking or eating should be scrupulously avoided. Alcohol should never be indulged in, but used only as a medicine. Prolonged immersion in bathing is to be avoided; a quick plunge or sponge bath may be indulged in daily in the morning or at night; a warm bath is the best in the tropics.

Nocturnal changes in the hot regions of South America are very marked. Woolen blanket and wool or flannel pajamas are acceptable and the safest. Serge with silk gauze next to the skin is preferable. Handknit grey wool socks are the best. Head and foot coverings should be heavy, the first to guard against the sun's rays, the second as sufficient protection to the feet. Soap, towels, tooth-brushes, and toilet-paper are imperative articles and every effort should be made to keep the person and camp as clean as possible.

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#### BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS

The following material is taken from *Commerce Reports*, no. 239 for Oct. 10, 1918. It was prepared by the "Latin American" Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce under the direction of Dr. Julius Klein.

The war has vitally affected many aspects of the economic development of South America, but few of these aspects have been more directly concerned with the struggle than have the Brazilian railroads. The financial depression of 1914 and the swift decline of Brazilian exchange have materially decreased the net earnings of the various companies, especially of those with large foreign obligations to meet. The

cutting off of the usual supply of imported fuel has forced the companies to resort to native wood and coal, the latter being inferior in quality and hard to obtain. At present too, the railroads are hampered by lack of capital and the impossibility of importing equipment. Fortunately, however, there are also redeeming features to the present situation. The extraordinary diversification of industries now going on in the Republic and the departure from concentration upon coffee and rubber is certain to result ultimately in the rapid expansion of the railroad systems into regions hitherto untapped which are rich in raw materials.

Furthermore, the management of Brazilian railways should be a matter of timely concern to American railway interests because of the long experience of the Brazilian Republic with such problems as Federal control and operation, the guaranty of interest on railway investments, etc.

With an area of over 8,000,000 square kilometers or more than 45 per cent of the total area of South America, Brazil now has less than 27,000 kilometers of railroad mileage in operation. With an area and population nearly three times as great as that of Argentina, Brazil has only about three-fourths of the latter's railroad mileage. The following table taken from the *Retrospecto Commercial do Journal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, presents the actual and projected railroad construction as of January 1, 1916:

	IN OPERA- TION	UNDER CONSTRUC- TION	PLANS APPROVED BY GOV- ERNMENT	TOTAL
	Kilometers	Kilometers	Kilometers	Kilometers
Owned by Government:				
Operated by Government.....	4,836	1,799	1,101	7,736
Leased to private companies.....	9,174	1,503	3,820	14,497
Operated under Government concessions:				
With guaranties .....	3,623	390	1,879	5,892
Without guaranties.....	2,227	14	416	2,657
With State concessions.....	6,786	428	293	7,507
Total.....	26,646	4,134	7,509	38,289

The present population of Brazil is a mere fringe extending from one end of the long seacoast to the other, but a fringe which is slowly widening as the development of the country penetrates beyond the mountain barrier farther and farther toward the interior of the more

productive coastal States. The important part which railroad construction has already played in the promotion of the settlement and industrial development of the country is strikingly revealed by an examination of the map of the Republic. Especially is this true around Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, where five of the seven lines through the coastwise barrier of the Serra do Mar are located. Within a very limited area surrounding these two important cities, a section which comprises perhaps a twentieth of the total area of the country, live nearly a fourth of the Brazilian people. A very large percentage of the total railway mileage of the country is confined within this same small district, while the undeveloped interior of the country, with its great mineral wealth, its pastoral possibilities, and its vast forests of rubber, medicinal plants, dyewoods, and hardwoods is accessible from the coast only by means of a few spurs of rail lines and by navigable rivers. The important northern coastal States of Bahia, Pernambuco, Ceara, and Para, though served by minor local railways, have no rail connections with each other or with the south and are dependent upon coastwise shipping for interstate trade. In fact, the ports of the two latter States are in normal times almost as accessible from New York as they are from Rio—a fact which vitally affects the trade organization of the country.

Classified according to location the railroads of Brazil naturally group themselves into the following five divisions:

(1) Short, isolated lines, extending inland from various ports north of Rio de Janeiro: (a) From Bahia to Joazeiro, on the River São Francisco, serving a cacao and tobacco region; (b) from São Felix due west about halfway across State of Bahia; (c) network about Pernambuco serving sugar, cotton, and cattle region; (d) short lines extending inland from other northern ports.

(2) Railroads radiating from Rio de Janeiro, chief port of Brazil: (a) Northeast through coffee and sugar country to port of Victoria; (b) north and northwest across the Serra do Mar into manganese region of State of Minas Geraes; (c) southwest to São Paulo.

(3) Railroads radiating from São Paulo, center of coffee trade: (a) Well-equipped, double-tracked line southeast across Serra do Mar to port of Santos; (b) lines tapping coffee sections throughout State of São Paulo; (c) line south from São Paulo to town of Uruguayana, on Argentine border, and to Santa Anna do Livramento, on Uruguayan border, whence connections are made for Montevideo.



(4) Railroads connecting more important southern ports with main line from São Paulo to Uruguay: (a) From port of Paranagua Curityba, furnishing outlet for herva matte from forests of Parana; (b) from São Francisco inland, tapping lumber region; (c) from Porto Alegre inland through farming district which makes specialty of hog raising; (d) from Rio Grande do Sul inland.

(5) Interior railroads: (a) Short line around rapids in the Madeira and Mamore Rivers from Porto Velho to Guajara Mirim; (b) from Bauru, in the State of São Paulo, westward across the sparsely populated State of Matto Grosso toward the Bolivian border; (c) a line in the State of Rio Grande do Sul extending from São Borja, on the Argentine border, south along the Uruguay River to Quarahim, on the Uruguayan border, a recently completed bridge across the Quarahim River furnishing connection with the Uruguayan system; (d) a short line in the State of Maranhao joining towns of Caxias and Cajazeiras. Caxias is on Rio Itapicuru, which is navigable from this point to the ocean; Cajazeiras is on Rio Parnahyba, navigable both up and down stream from this point.

Brazilian railroads may be classified according to ownership under the following seven headings.

(1) Lines owned and operated by the Federal Government.

(2) Lines owned by the Federal Government and leased to private companies. These lease contracts usually extend over a period of 60 years, at the conclusion of which the system reverts to the Government without payment. Provisional clauses of the contract provide for reversion with certain payments at end of 30 years or sooner should public interest so require. Work on uncompleted links and branches is usually done by the companies on the account of the Government, and sections so constructed are incorporated in the system.

(3) Lines conceded by Federal Government with guaranty of interest. These railroads have privilege zones, usually reserved for them for 90 years. They also have a 6 per cent guaranty, gold or paper, on recognized capital, fixed usually at a certain amount per kilometer. These roads may be expropriated by Government under certain conditions.

(4) Lines conceded by the Federal Government without guaranty of interest.

(5) Railroads owned and worked by States, which the latter may under certain conditions build or authorize within their borders.

(6) Railroads owned by States and leased to private companies.

(7) Railroads conceded by States.

In many instances a private company operates a portion of its system under a Federal or a State concession and another part under a lease either from the Government or a private company holding a Government concession or lease.

Considerable confusion arises from the fact that Federal railways are sometimes referred to as "State" railways.

The Federal Government has taken a keen interest in railroad development for many years. Formerly, concessions were freely granted, and promoters were given heavy guaranties on their capital, but as a result of this policy the country has been forced to finance these lines until the sections through which they penetrated should become sufficiently developed to allow a return upon the capital expenditure.

Some 15 years ago the Government formulated a plan whereby, through a system of loans, it began the purchase of these roads, most of which have been acquired.

The following figures giving the loans and expenditures of the Government, as of December 31, 1915, for railway construction, purchase, and guaranties are taken from the report of the Federal Railway Commission appointed by the Government expressly to tabulate its railway obligations. The official exchange rate of 16d. has been used in converting gold to milreis and a ratio of 1.68 in changing gold milreis to paper milreis. All figures are for paper milreis unless otherwise indicated.

External loans for railway construction:

228,000,000\$ principal (loans made in gold).

9,720,000\$ interest.

140,044.926\$ proceeds to be used for construction purposes.

67,452,063\$ balance of proceeds remaining December, 1915.

Internal loans for railway construction, purchase, and guaranties of interest:

268,951,779\$ (loans made in paper)..... 13,790,086\$ interest

665,249,557\$ (loans made in gold)..... 32,075,230\$ interest

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934,201,336\$

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45,865,316\$

45,865,316\$ total amount of annual interest.

8,157,683\$ deducted for rents and payments of railways having guaranties of interest.

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37,707,633\$ annual interest responsibility of Government.

The foregoing figures refer to responsibilities of the Government to be used for railroad construction, purchase, and payment of guaranties. The following figures refer to amounts of securities and money actually paid out by the Government for these purposes:

182,198,557\$ certificates issued to various companies for construction purposes.

78,631,073\$ payments made in paper to Madeira-Mamore, Cearense, Bahia, and Goyaz lines.

13,492,800\$ payments made in gold to Madeira-Mamore.

£16,618,960 4 per cent bonds carrying interest of £664,759 used for purchase of following roads: Natal and Nova Cruz, Conde d'Eu, Recife and São Francisco, Timbo, Bahia Central, Thereza Christina, Parana, Santa Maria to Uruguay, Rio Grande to Bage, and Minas and Rio.

£3,083,840, representing an interest of £147,054, amount of amortization to July, 1914. Amortization has been suspended for 13 years under funding arrangement.

.52,513,554\$ capital, interest 2,625,177\$ payment in bonds made to Bahia-Manas, Santa Catharina, Melhoramentos do Brazil, Rio das Flores, Muzambinho, Uniao. Valenciana, and West of Minas.

Most of the remainder of this interesting paper consists of a survey of the principal railways, which can not be reproduced here in entirety because of lack of space. Among railways are included the following: Brazil Railway Co. (Farquhar interests); Sorocabana Railway Co.; São Paulo-Rio Grande Railway Co.; Compagnie Auxiliare de Chemins de Fer au Brésil; São Paulo Railway Co.; Paulista Company of Railways; Araraquara Railway; Leopoldina Railway Co.; Central of Brazil; South Minas Railway, Brazilian Federal Railways Co.; Victoria & Minas Railway; State of Bahia Railway System; State of Bahia South-western Railway Co.; Santo Amaro; Great Western of Brazil; Ceara Railway System; Madeira-Mamore Railway; Northwestern Railway of Brazil; Brazil Great Southern; Santa Catharina Railway; Caxias & Terezina Railway; and Bragança Railway. The article concludes as follows:

Practically all railroad equipment must be imported into Brazil. The following table shows the material decrease in the quantities of these imports between 1912, a normal prewar year, and two war years. The quantities are given in metric tons:

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	1912	1915	1916
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Rails, fishplates, and railway accessories, total....	234,718	5,312	8,887
Germany.....	34,940	373	.....
Argentina.....	276	29	1,065
Belgium.....	72,761	.....	.....
United States.....	51,971	4,309	7,579
France.....	57,149	1	3
Great Britain.....	17,344	597	240
Other countries.....	277	3	.....
Locomotives, total.....	16,791	1,494	3,564
Germany.....	5,985	.....	.....
Belgium.....	1,160	.....	.....
United States.....	8,272	1,054	3,519
France.....	10	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	1,359	440	45
Other countries.....	5	.....	.....
Axles, wheels, and accessories for cars, total.....	14,094	1,900	2,861
Germany.....	5,682	28	.....
Belgium.....	4,229	.....	.....
United States.....	2,207	1,340	1,976
France.....	122	4	2
Great Britain.....	1,847	525	883
Italy.....	7	.....	.....
Other countries.....	.....	3	.....
Cars, total.....	62,859	.....	.....
Germany.....	3,551	.....	.....
Argentina.....	67	.....	.....
Belgium.....	35,879	.....	.....
United States.....	17,285	.....	.....
France.....	736	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	5,163	.....	.....
Other countries.....	178	.....	.....

NOTE.—No statistics giving the number of cars imported during 1915 and 1916 are available.

For a clearer perception of the effects of the war on Brazilian imports of railway material, the above table is supplemented by the following one, which shows the values in United States currency of the total imports of these commodities from the countries supplying the largest quantities:



COUNTRY OR ORIGIN	1912	1915	1916
United States.....	\$6,106,622	\$745,784	\$1,793,360
Great Britain.....	2,516,000	427,150	234,056
Germany.....	3,500,863	17,730	.....
Belgium.....	8,025,991	.....	.....
France.....	2,265,455	1,154	1,020

A fact which may be surprising to those who have not studied this trade minutely is that in 1912 Belgium was apparently safely ensconced as the leader in the field, with over \$8,000,000 of exports to Brazil, nearly \$2,000,000 ahead of the United States, which was second. The next nearest competitor was Germany, followed closely by France and Great Britain. With 1915 came the practical extinction of imports from Belgium and the dropping of the values of those from the United States from \$6,000,000 to \$700,000. In 1916 the American imports increased by \$1,000,000 while others decreased. As far as the imports of railway materials are concerned, therefore, the Brazilian market is in a suspended condition. Speculations as to the possibilities for after-the-war competition are suggested by the 1912 figures.

While the above tables were compiled from Brazilian statistics, covering calendar years, the following figures of Brazilian imports from the United States were taken from official United States statistics for the fiscal years ending June 30. Apparent discrepancies are due to this fact.

YEAR	LOCOMOTIVES		RAILS		CARS AND PARTS	SPIKES AND TRACK MATERIAL
	Number	Value	Tons	Value		
1912.....	92	\$1,251,824	40,730	\$1,187,462	\$1,243,293	(a)
1915.....	1	12,185	4,224	128,082	45,197	\$115,015
1916.....	11	177,294	4,097	137,092	51,296	179,5\$9
1917.....	42	1,008,732	1,878	86,420	198,378	356,381
1918.....	11	325,076	418	26,454	.....	176,618

a Not specified.

Since 1912 there has been, with the exception of the 42 locomotives shipped in 1917, which are said to have been used for the hauling of manganese ore desired by the United States, a decreasing stream of supplies and repair material, falling to a comparatively unimportant quantity in 1918.

Professor Enrique Molina of the University of Chile (Law School of Concepción) has been commissioned by the Chilean Government to make a study of American universities. This eminent Chilean is Rector of the Liceo of Concepción as well as the Law School, and is known besides outside of Chile for his published works. Among these are the following: *Educación Contemporánea*; *La Cultura y la Educación General*; *Filosofía Americana*; *La Filosofía de Bergson*; and *Las Democracias Americanas y sus Deberes*. In his *Filosofía Americana* he makes a study of the philosophy of William James and of the sociology of Lester F. Ward. It is understood that Professor Molina's visit has to do with the project to found a new National University at Concepción.

Professor Charles E. Chapman, of the University of California, suspended his course in the History of Spain for the October-December quarter in order to give a course in War Issues to the men of the Students' Army Training Corps. Owing to the change in the national situation, he has resumed his regular course for the remainder of the year.

Professor Percy A. Martin, who has been absent on leave from his duties at Leland Stanford University, for the purpose of assisting in the work of the Doheny Commission in its study of Mexico, has resumed his university work.

Charles H. Cunningham, of the University of Texas, has been granted a year's leave of absence to take up duties in Mexico for the government. During his absence his duties in the University will be performed by Dr. Charles W. Hackett, late of the University of California, and recent appointee to the University of New Mexico, who has been appointed adjunct professor.

Mr. L. J. Keena, Consul General at Valparaiso, Chile, for the United States will be in Washington until about the end of February. Before going to Chile (April, 1915), Mr. Keena had been stationed in Mexico, Argentina, and at Florence, Italy.

Mr. Charles E. Eberhard, who has been Consul General at large for the United States in South America for the last five years, has recently been assigned to Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Eberhard has first hand knowledge of all parts of South America.

Dr. Charles Lyon Chandler, formerly South American representative for the Southern Railway, has joined the staff of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in Washington. Later notification is to the effect that Dr. Chandler has been appointed Manager of the Foreign Trade Department of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia.

Acapulco, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, today a consular district of some importance, has had an eventful history through its connection with the Manila galleon. Indeed, the name "Acapulco galleon" was often applied to the vessel that kept the Philippines yoked up to Spain. The name itself is said to mean in the native vernacular "Mouth of Hell," and old chroniclers found the place with its gloomy harbor suitably named. At the present time the mercantile establishments of Acapulco remain the supply point for practically all the coast region of the State of Guerrero, but its former glory has departed in large measure. Economic conditions of the district have been considerably upset by the revolution, while the European war has also been a factor in the development of new conditions. The district formerly relied upon Great Britain for the greater portion of its imports, only one-third of them coming from the United States. During the year 1917, however, 99 per cent of the imports were from this country. Thus, in 1916, imports from the United States were valued at \$112,442 and in 1917, at \$254,098. Exports from Acapulco go chiefly to the United States, total exports to this country for the last six months of 1917 being valued at \$236,079. Of these the chief item was cowhides which were valued at \$168,027. Of the 110 entries of ships during 1917, 75 were of vessels flying the flag of this country, 26 were Mexican, and 9 were of other nationalities. Interesting statistics on the trade of Acapulco will be found in a supplement to *Commerce Reports*, of July 5, 1918. The same supplement contains notes on the consular district of Ciudad Juarez.

With a population estimated at 600,000 and an area approximately equal to that of Pennsylvania, Honduras has abundant room for development. It has a tropical climate with few of the usual disadvantages. The interior is mountainous and salubrious, with considerable rich land suitable for diversified farming and fruit growing, while all of the remainder, even the steep mountain slopes, is used for pasturage. Along the coast it is hotter than in the interior, but foreigners from the

United States and Europe live there year after year and in general enjoy good health, although malaria and dysentery must be guarded against. The north coast is especially suited to bananas and coconuts, and it is being developed rapidly, chiefly through companies having their headquarters in the United States. The south coast, fronting on Fonseca Bay, is much shorter and the country adjacent to it is less productive than that lying between the north coast and the mountains fronting on it. Land tenure in Honduras is extremely liberal to both natives and foreigners. All unclaimed land belongs to the municipalities, and there is an enormous amount of such land. A foreigner, after having resided in a town for six months, may make application to be made a recognized resident of the town. Such action does not affect his citizenship, although it does make him liable to all municipal taxes. Having made his application, he may then ask the municipality to turn over to him certain vacant lands that are to his taste, and this will be done, proper records being made in the municipal archives. This land is never given in fee simple. The owner and his heirs and assigns may retain possession of the same as long as it remains fenced and cultivated. He will receive as much unoccupied land as he requests, provided he fences it in and cultivates a reasonable amount of it. In assigning such land, the foreign owner may not sell the land itself, but only the improvements that he has made. The purchaser, upon registering the bill of sale of the improvements and interests of the former owner, becomes recognized as the lawful holder of the land. Supplement no: 31b to *Commerce Reports*, dated October 7, 1918, will be found to contain much interesting data on Honduras in addition to the statements above.

The foreign trade of Nicaragua amounts to about only \$11,000,000 per annum, which is small for a country possessing an area of 49,200 square miles and a population of 550,000. Before the Great War, about 60 per cent of the exports went to European countries and about 50 per cent of the imports were from Europe (chiefly Great Britain, France, and Germany). In 1917, the United States supplied 81 per cent of the imports and took 85 per cent of the exports. Cotton cloth, chemicals (including drugs, dyes, and medicines), machinery and wheat flour were the chief imports. Coffee is the chief export, but in 1917, the value of the mahogany exports was the largest item. Other important articles of export are gold, hides and skins, bananas, rubber, sugar, cocoa, and coconuts. The country needs to be developed by



roads and railways. A new tariff, made on a scientific basis, was adopted in 1917 by the Nicaraguan Congress, and the two distinct tariffs—one for the east and one for the west coast—have been abolished. Commercial data on Nicaragua will be found in supplement no. 34a to *Commerce Reports*, issued under date of August 19, 1918.

*El Sol* (Madrid), of September 30, 1918, publishes an interesting article by Lope de Eguzquia under the title "Pi y Margall adivino y precursor de Wilson" (Pi y Margall, the forerunner and precursor of Wilson). After speaking in high terms of the conduct of President Wilson, the author calls attention to an open letter written in 1896 by Francisco Pi y Margall to the Republic of the United States of America, in which the same ideals are expressed. This letter was not published until 1909 when it appeared in the *Nuevo Regimen*; and was published a second time in the same paper in 1915. Portions of this letter are also reprinted in *El Sol*, of which the following is a translation.

I am writing to you, Republic of the North, from a nation which despises and hates you because it believes you to be the accomplice of the insurgents of Cuba. If I had anything for which to accuse you with respect to Cuba, it would be because you have conducted yourself with too great a lack of rigor and have acted weakly. You threw off the yoke of England, partly through your own vigorous action and partly through the support given you by France and Spain. You can not look with indifference on colonies that are struggling for their independence. In their favor you should employ your influence and your sword with greater reason than different nations of Europe did it for you.

The humble work which I am dedicating to you aims exactly to make you the liberator of peoples. Among the nations of the world, I have not found another better suited for the attainment of so lofty an aim, and on you have I centered my gaze wearied out with beholding iniquity triumphant. Here in Europe we have the noble Swiss nation, abhorrent of its own and of others servitude, but this is a republic which has enough to do to defend itself from neighboring powers because of its position and its strength.

Perhaps you will wonder that I speak of the employment of violence. I am an enemy of war, but more the enemy of tyranny. I admit force to combat tyranny, and I even applaud and sanctify it. Not in honor of Alexanders and of Caesars will I ever sound forth canticles of praise, but this shall I do in honor of men like Washington and Bolívar. Never have I recognized the right of conquest, and I have always recognized the right of the conquered to drive the invaders from their territory, though they have occupied it for centuries and have improved and ennobled it. Any nation which rises to recover its lost independence merits from me a quick respect and affection, and admiration and enthusiasm, if on one day or another I see it struggle with superior forces and at the end conqueror. Worthy, yea, very worthy, of support is such a nation, in my opinion.

Others are the sentiments today prevailing, but I place the sentiment of humanity above that of patriotism, and I do not consider it patriotic to defend my country at the cost of another. I should like to see all the peoples of the whole world free and bound together by mutual love and common interests.

You, Republic of the United States, can do much to bring near this remote ideal. This is why I address you, and in you I place my faith and my hope.

In Europe there are no other than dominating peoples. I know you the liberating people, Republic of Washington. Today, you are the first nation of the world. You shelter in your bosom humanity entire: more than eight million Europeans, more than seven million Africans, more than one hundred thousand Chinese, more than two million citizens from the other republics of America. In you all the oppressed seek a remedy, whether oppression comes because of tyranny or through man.

You have temples for all religions. You do not distinguish Catholics from Protestants, nor Christians from Jews, nor Mormons from Buddhists. You permit all cults, and you have no paid religion.

You are liberty, you are democracy. You defend the personality of all who seek shelter in your shade. You were the first to write the sacred and inprescriptible rights of man. In the year 1776, thirteen years before the French Revolution, you had already declared them in the Convention of Virginia. You were also the first to abolish negro slavery. England limited its action to prohibiting the trade. You redeemed all the slaves at one stroke. It cost you a war and the sacrifice of one of your best sons, but you were the victor and made slavery impossible throughout the rest of America.

Not only the rights of your citizens do you respect, but as well those of your distinct peoples. In your organization, you have been able to realize the saving principle of unity in variety; and by applying and extending the system, you can unite all the nations of the earth and make of scattered humanity one organic being.

Who is there with greater rights and greater means than you to become the standardbearer of the human race? You are powerful. Dare, and there will be no nation that shall leave or shall have left pages more brilliant in history than yours. Future generations will recognize you as the redeemer of peoples.

James A. Robertson has been elected a corresponding member of the Hispanic Society of America.

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## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SECTION

### HISPANO-AMERICANA IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Dr. Herbert Putnam, director of the Library of Congress, in an address on "The Library of Congress as a National Library", after a brief but luminous characterization of the distinctive fields of state, municipal, academic, and special libraries, cites four functions which may properly be performed by the National Library. It may serve (1) as a library of special service to the federal government; (2) as a library of record for the United States; (3) as a library of research, reinforcing and supplementing other research libraries; and (4) as a library for national service—that is, a library which shall respond to a demand from any part of the country and thus equalize opportunities for research now very unequally distributed.

In the present paper an attempt will be made to consider in brief and general terms another function of the Library which, while not specifically and authoritatively formulated, may be considered as implied in those stated by Dr. Putnam and as realized in its present resources and development. This additional function is its position as a library of record for the Hispanic American Republics—its ability to respond to the demands of statesmen and investigators regarding Hispanic American political, economic, and social history.

This function, moreover, seems peculiarly appropriate to the National Library, situated as it is in the Capital and holding its distinctive relations to the federal government, for from Washington radiate the most important lines of political, economic, and cultural relations between this country and the republics to the south, the recognition of the importance of which has increased immeasurably during the past few years.

"Washington", says Dr. Hiram Bingham, "is the most important center in this country for Hispanic-American research by virtue of the diplomatic and consular archives of the State Department, the collections of the Naval War Record Office, the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan-American Union and the extensive collections of the Library of Congress".<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. "The possibilities of South American History and Politics as a Field for Research," in *Monthly Bulletin of the International Bureau of the American Republics*, XXVI. 283.

A few words in general regarding the development of this collection may not be amiss. Some conditions that distinguish it from other notable collections have been favorable, others unfavorable.

As instances of the first, we may again quote Dr. Putnam: "Among the sources of increase are those which are unique: (1) The copyright deposits, which ensure to the Library two copies of every article copyrighted on or before the date of its publication; (2) international exchange—the returns from the issue to foreign governments and institutions of publications of the United States Government, 100 copies of which are placed at the disposal of the Library for this purpose; (3) the returns from the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution with learned societies all over the world; and the surplus returns (not otherwise retained) from the exchanges of other departments and bureaus of the Government at Washington. From these three sources the Library has already the largest single collection of American imprints, of official documents of all countries, and of the publications of learned societies existing in any single institution". Increase from these sources has also greatly relieved the appropriations for purchase.

Circumstances that have retarded development are historical and economic in character. The Library was originally intended to serve but one branch of the Government, the Legislative, and as such was housed with inadequate accommodations in the Capitol.

During this period of its history the annual appropriation for the purchase of books never exceeded \$10,000.00, an amount which, though inadequate to systematic development, did permit of the acquisition under favorable conditions of the market of many rare and intrinsically valuable "*nuggets*".

In 1897 the Library was moved into its new building and since then Congress has given concrete recognition to its growing importance and expanding functions by largely increasing its appropriation for the purchase of books, periodicals, etc. The amount at present available—\$100,000.00 in round figures—makes possible symmetrical expansion by deliberate selection and purchase.

It will thus be seen that the Library has arrived late in the market, a fact of twofold significance as regarded from the point of view of rarity and price.

Aside from the primary and unique manuscript sources, there are many important items in the early printed Americana that rarely appear in the market. Henry Stevens in his *Recollections of Mr. James Lenox* gives numerous instances of these and says: "I found that a very



large number of the choicest historical and bibliographical nuggets relating to the 'age of discovery', with the exploration and development of the New World, occurred but once in my time, in the market for sale".

As to prices, the enormous advance in Americana is a phenomenon too well known to need comment. Since the days of those pioneer collectors, Obadiah Rich and Henry Stevens, the efficient agents of John Carter Brown, James Lenox, and other early collectors, ruling prices of rare items have practically put them beyond the reach of most libraries with limited funds and specific demands. An interesting comment is found in a letter of John Carter Brown quoted in Winship's *History of the John Carter Brown Library*. Writing in 1847, Mr. Brown said: "So many people of late have gone crazy on the subject of 'American Books' and prices have ruled so high at the sales in Boston and New York that I am strongly tempted 'to submit' my own collection 'to public competition' as the London auctioneers phrase it". One hesitates to conjecture what would have been Mr. Brown's feelings and their possible effect upon the development of his incomparable collection had he faced a list today of Hiersemann, or Vindel, or other specialists in Americana.

The Library of Congress has not benefited to the extent that other notable collections have benefited by the gift or purchase *en bloc* of special collections of Hispano-Americana. Furthermore, the rare and curious book, as such, is not the object of major interest; intrinsic value and historical importance being the criteria to selection and acquisition. The collections of the Library, therefore, are not preeminent in primary sources, original, and rare editions. But diligent and systematic selection and purchase have brought together a strong and well-rounded collection of secondary authorities, reprints, and facsimiles of the rarer editions, compilations of documentary and other source material, and especially of contemporary description, history, and interpretation. It may thus serve to supplement special collections which from lack of adequate funds, have not kept *al corriente* with the increasing number of publications in this field.

For a more intensive consideration of the Hispano-Americana possessed by the Library we may divide it into two broad classes: (1) books published during the colonial period, to be subdivided into European and American imprints; and (2) books published since the overthrow of Spanish domination. These periods, of course, do not apply to Brazil whose colonial history and democratic transformation present special aspects.

The first group has been thoroughly covered by the comprehensive and scholarly bibliographies of Señor Medina which furnish an excellent instrument for testing the positive and comparative strength of any collection of Spanish-Americana. Considering the subdivisions of this group, it is not surprising to find that in the collection of the National Library the European Americana predominate in number, and in importance to historical students. The discovery of America was an event of transcendent importance and reacted strongly and in manifold ways upon European thought and activities, profoundly affecting the imagination, stimulating the spirit of adventure and maritime enterprise and affording a mass of new data to enlarge the bounds of geographical knowledge and cartographic methods.

In this field the Library is very strong. Its collection of maps, atlases, and material illustrating the progress of the geographic knowledge and cartography of America in the sixteenth century is possibly the most complete on this continent. Valuable catalogues exhibiting in part the resources of the Library in this field have been prepared by Mr. P. Lee Phillips, Chief of the Division of Maps and Charts.

Of fundamental historical value and of great bibliographical rarity are the early accounts of discovery, exploration, and settlement (including letters and reports of the early navigators and explorers, with the contemporary relations of their achievements), the descriptions and histories of the New World by the royal "Cronistas de las Indias", and other works of special character. The Library has an excellent working collection of this material but, of course, the general exception noted above as to the absence of the rarer editions, applies especially to this group. The Columbus apparatus is extensive both in his writings and in the critical apparatus but the 1493 and other rare and practically unobtainable editions of the letters are wanting. The same may be said regarding Vespucci and Cortés. Of Peter Martyr, that privileged and diligent gleaner and sifter of information concerning the New World—and its first historian—the Library has the *Enchiridion*, Basle, 1521, the *Three Decades*, Basle, 1533, the *Complete Edition*, Paris 1587, and other later editions and translations; but not the Seville, 1511, nor the Alcalá, 1516 editions. It has the first edition, Seville, 1519 of Fernández de Enciso's *Suma de Geographia*; Oviedo's *Historia General de las Indias*, Seville, 1535 and his *Libro XX de la Segunda Parte*, Valladolid, 1557; Acosta's *Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias*, Seville, 1590 (the first edition of the Spanish translation) and the Latin edition *De Natura Novi Orbis*, Cologne, 1596; the *Hispania Victrix* of López

de Gómara, Medina del Campo, 1553, (but not the Zaragoza, 1552 edition); the princeps of Martin Cortes's *Breve Compendio de la Sphera*, Seville, 1551; the *Historia General of Herrera*, Madrid, 1601-1615 and also Colin's Latin, French, and Dutch translations of Herrera's *Descripción*, Amsterdam, 1622; the first editions of Garcilaso de la Vega's *Primera Parte de los Comentarios Reales*, Lisbon, 1609, and *Historia General del Peru*, Cordoba, 1617, and other works of a similar nature. These illustrations will indicate the character of the collection with respect to the early authorities. In later reprints, facsimile editions, translations, and the critical material the library is well equipped.

The same conditions obtain in the case of the famous early collections of voyages and travels, of such great importance to the investigator and of such superlative interest to the collector, De Bry, Hulsius, Hakluyt, Purchas, Ramusio and others; and to the early compilations and treatises on colonial legislation and administration, such as the *Recopilación de Leyes de los Reynos de Indias*, Solórzano Pereira's *Política Indiana*, etc.

Special efforts have been made to secure the earlier and later chronicles of the religious orders, Jesuits, Dominicans, Augustinians, Franciscans, and others. These are of great value, for apart from its religious significance, the mission, in its political and social aspects, was the primary pioneering agency through which Spain extended its frontiers and spread its culture over the New World, and the records of the activities of the missionaries form the key to the most interesting and distinctive feature of Spain's colonial policy—the application of its humanitarian principles to the discipline, *i.e.*, to the conversion, civilization, and elevation of the natives.<sup>2</sup>

The books printed in America are of different character. The press was introduced into Mexico about 1539 and before 1640, the date of the publication in Cambridge, Mass., of the Bay Psalm Book, 515 items are listed by Medina as having been published in the city of Mexico. It was, however, difficult and expensive to publish in the colonies. Apart from the inevitable difficulties of craftsmanship, there were severe administrative restrictions. The double censorship, civil and ecclesiastical, was strictly enforced. Moreover Americans or Spanish domiciled in America were practically forbidden to print the results of their study and observation of conditions in the colonies by the requirement that such matter must first be submitted to the Consejo de las Indias for

<sup>2</sup> H. E. Bolton, "The Mission in the Spanish-American Colonies," in the *American Historical Review*, October, 1917.

examination and approval. This necessitated an arduous and expensive trip to Spain by the author or the forwarding of his manuscript—with risk of loss at sea—and reliance upon the services of a frequently unscrupulous and irresponsible agent. Thus it was that few books dealing with the state of affairs in the colonies were published in America, although their presses were active in satisfying the most urgent demand for books of instruction: cartillas, catecismos, doctrinas, artes, vocabularios, confesionarios, and the now rare and valuable books on the native languages. At the end of the sixteenth century, there had been published in Mexico and Lima books in Mexican, Otomi, Tarascan, Mixtec, Chucon, Huastec, Zapotec, Maya, and other languages, among them the vocabularies of Molina, Gilberti, Córdoba, Alvarado, and Villapando.<sup>3</sup>

This linguistic material is well represented in the Library, several of the original and other rare editions being included, but in general the most of these early American imprints do not come within its special field of acquisition; they belong more properly to the museum library.

With respect to the second group, that is, books published since the Revolution, the Library is adequately equipped. This group includes material treating of the earlier period, such as collections, compilations, publications of unedited manuscripts, etc., and, of even greater importance the mass of publications recording and interpreting the origin and development of the Hispanic American Republics as sovereign political entities. The collection of official documents, the invaluable source material of political and economic history, has received special attention and contains more or less complete sets of reports of the departments and bureaus of the various governments. There are, it is true, many serious lacunae which the Division of Documents by the systematic exercise of all the means at its command, is endeavoring to fill. In all branches of law and jurisprudence comprising the proceedings of the legislative chambers, court decisions, codes, compilations, and treatises, not only of the federal governments, but also in many cases of the component states or provinces, a notable collection has been developed.

Of special interest are the works on constitutional law and administration, for the United States has furnished the prototype of their constitutions, and the adoption and development of an exotic political system affords a fruitful field for the student of comparative constitutional law.

<sup>3</sup> See V. G. Quesada: *La Vida Intelectual en la América Española durante los Siglos 16-18*, chap. I.



The historical apparatus is exceptionally strong and the Library has made special efforts to secure sets of the journals, proceedings, and other publications of the various academies and learned institutions and societies, literature of the numerous boundary disputes growing out of the application of the *uti possidetis* of 1810, literature of the ethnography and antiquities of the Indians, and similar materials.

The important collections—of the highest value to the historical student—have been added, among which may be mentioned: *Colección de Libros Raros y Curiosos que Tratan de América*; *Colección de Libros y Documentos Referentes a la Historia de América*; *Colección de Documentos Inéditos Relativos al Descubrimiento, Conquista y Organización de las Antiguas Posesiones Españolas de América y Oceanía*; Calvo, *Recueil Complet des Traités . . . et autres Actes Diplomatiques de tous les États de l'Amérique Latine*; Angelis, *Colección de Obras y Documentos Relativos a las Provincias del Río de la Plata*; *Memorias de los Virreyes que han Gobernado el Peru*; Medina, *Colección de Documentos Inéditos para la Historia de Chile*; *Colección de Historiadores de Chile*; *Documentos para los Anales de Venezuela*; *Mercurio Peruano*; Odriozola, *Colección de Documentos Literarios del Peru*; García Icazbalceta, *Colección (y Nueva Colección) de Documentos para la Historia de Mexico*; Navarrete, *Colección de los Viages*; and others.

The large and increasing number of books of description, travel, social life, etc., good, bad, and indifferent, is largely represented.

Constant attention is devoted to strengthening the collection in all fields by systematic selection and purchase, and as it is rounded out, it is being found possible to secure not only the important general works, but also those of more special or limited aspect, and of less intrinsic value, which though perhaps of only occasional use are essential to the special investigator.

The growth of the collections of historical material may be shown statistically by comparing the number of books and pamphlets classified in these sections in 1901 and 1918.

	1901	1918
Mexico	685	3,189
Central America	500	1,606
West Indies	814	2,721
South America	1,894	7,600

Other sections that have been receiving greater attention in recent years are those containing titles on jurisprudence, economics, and similar subjects.

The collection of periodicals contains complete or partially complete sets of some of the more important reviews; *Revista de Buenos Aires*; *Revista Argentina*; *Revista de Filosofía*; *Revista de Derecho, Historia y Artes*; *Revista Argentina de Ciencias Políticas*; *Revista del Río de la Plata*; *Revista Chilena*; *Repertorio Colombiano*; *Revista de Cuba*; *Cuba y América*; *Revista Cubana*; *Revista Bimestre Cubana*; *Cuba Contemporánea*; *Reforma Social*; *Centro América*; and others. Recently a complete set of the interesting literary review, *El Cojo Ilustrado*, has been secured. The Library is also receiving and binding some of the more important newspapers, such as: *La Prensa*, Buenos Aires; *Jornal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro; *Mercurio*, Santiago de Chile; *Star and Herald*, Panama; *La Lucha*, and *Diario de la Marina*, Havana; *El Demócrata*, *El Pueblo*, *El Universal*, and *El Excelsior*, of Mexico. In addition to these, it has many fragmentary sets, especially from Mexico, that are valuable in many cases because of the period covered. These are shown in *A Check List of Foreign Newspapers in the Library of Congress*, 1904 (additions in manuscript). It is of interest to note the recent acquisition of a complete set of *Two Republics*, Mexico, 1867—established by Major Geo. E. Clarke, an ex-Confederate Officer.

While the primary object of this paper is to attempt to describe in general terms the collection of Hispano-Americana in the Library of Congress as an historical apparatus, the present writer feels that no apology is necessary for including some closing remarks upon the material of purely literary form. To justify this inclusion, a general statement regarding the relation of literature to collections specifically historical may be permitted. In this connection no effort will be made to formulate or express a literary valuation.

It is considered, not as a literature of power, but as a literature of knowledge, as an invaluable, if not indispensable instrument for becoming acquainted with the habits, thoughts, and ideals—in a word, with the national character and cultural *ambiente*—of our neighbors. History is more than a record of events; it is the interpretation of a social complex, and an understanding of the literature and art of a people will afford an intimate acquaintance not to be derived from political history, sociology, ethnology, or political economy.

Looked at from this point of view it will be seen that the literature possesses a practical as well as a cultural value as a material auxiliary and supplementary to history, and, as such, forms a logical and necessary acquisition for any library specializing in Americana. "Las letras son el mejor vehículo de los afectos."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Blanco-Fombona: *Letras y Letrados de Hispano-América*, p. iv.

It is gratifying to chronicle the fact that the Library of Congress has the nucleus of a collection in this field, having now some 1,100 volumes and pamphlets classified in the section devoted to literature. These include not only the classics of the early periods, Ercilla y Zúñiga, Oña, Castellanos, Balbuena, and others, but representative authors of the nineteenth century, and the contemporary modernists: Amado Nervo, Bello, Avellaneda, Sarmiento, Gutiérrez Nájera, Fernández Guardia, Rubén Darío, Gómez Carrillo, Casal, Vargas Vila, Torres, Santos Chocano, Blanco Fombona, Blest Gana, Matta, Orrego Luco, Lugones, Ghiraldo, Payró, Ugarte, Bunge, Rodó, Reyes, Herrera y Reissig, and many others.

The material on literary history and criticism is full and the important anthologies and collections have been acquired. Among these we may mention: Puig, *Antología de Poetas Argentinos*; *Biblioteca Argentina*; *Cultura Argentina*; *Biblioteca Andrés Bello*; *Colección de Autores Mexicanos*; *Biblioteca de Escritores Chilenos*; *Parnaso Colombiano*; *Parnaso Venezolano*; *Parnaso Cubano*; *Antología Dominicana*; *Guirnalda Salvadoreña*; and others. The collection is being conservatively strengthened.

In conclusion, we cannot do better than quote the authoritative expressions of Dr. Putnam regarding the future development of the Library in its general aspects: "With appropriations as they are there should be good hope of accumulating here the most nearly comprehensive collection in the United States of secondary material that concerns the student of history as well as the student of those other departments of literature in which the National Library would be expected to be pre-eminent, *i.e.*, political and social sciences, economics, administration, public and international law, and jurisprudence in general."<sup>5</sup>

C. K. JONES.

## NOTES

*La Frontera de la Raza* (Madrid, Tip. Artística, 1917, 360 pp.), by José Gaxiola, contains the following chapters: (1) Hispano-América y los Estados Unidos; (2) La diplomacia de gobierno de Wáshington en la América Latina; (3) Las últimas revoluciones mexicanas. La actitud de Europa y de los Estados Unidos; (4) Los buenos oficios de Argentina, Brasil y Chile. El Departamento de Estado en Wáshington. Ca-

<sup>5</sup> *Annual report*, American Historical Society, 1901, I. 119.

rranza y Huerta; (5) Negociaciones directas entre el gobierno constitucionalista y el de Wáshington para la evacuación de Vera Cruz; (6) La Convención de Aguascalientes. El gobierno Constitucionalista. Conferencias panamericanas. Actitud de Europa. El gobierno de facto. Su reconocimiento; (7) Incidente de Columbus. Combate de Carrizal. La expedición punitiva del General Pershing. Comisión mixta de arbitraje. Nuevo triunfo diplomático de Carranza; (8) La Revolución francesa y la evolución de América; (9) La alianza latino-americana; (10) El panamericanismo.

This is an interesting and suggestive study. The author's conclusions may be summarized in the following quotation; "El problema de América se concreta a que la familia indo-latina en masa, celebre un tratado de alianza con la anglo-sajona. El puente se tenderá sobre la frontera de la raza, y en humanitaria unión las naciones del Nuevo Continente glorificarán a Simón Bolívar y a Wáshington al ser escuchado el simbólico ruido de los talleres y la tranquilidad en los hogares como himnos de paz y de progreso.—C. K. JONES.

[Translation: The problem of America reduces itself to the formation of a treaty of alliance by the Indo-Latin family taken as a whole with the Anglo-Saxon family. The bridge will be stretched over race confines and the nations of the New Continent in a humanitarian union will glorify Simón Bolívar and Washington upon hearing the symbolic clamor of the shops and tranquillity in the home as hymns of peace and progress.]

Guillermo Subercasseaux, who is a professor of political economy in the University of Chile and a member of the Chilean Congress, in a pamphlet of 66 pages, namely, *Nuevas Orientaciones de Política Sud-Americana* (Santiago de Chile, Universo, 1917), outlines a system of economic and political union of the South American Republics. The first condition is met by the creation of a *zollverein* or customs union, providing uniform duties for importations from foreign countries, with interstate free trade. With regard to political union, the author rejects as impractical at present such practical types of confederation as the United States or the German Empire, and would rely upon an alliance of defensive character avoiding the creation of a central government. His formula is a close economic union and special bonds of friendship and alliance, the administrative autonomy of the several countries being maintained. The special application of his formula to the policy of Chile would be in the creation of a union between Chile and Bolivia and a solution of the Tacna and Arica question is suggested in the formation of a neutral territory.—C. K. JONES.



An interesting pro-ally discussion of the Great War will be found in a recent book by the distinguished Argentinian scholar Leopoldo Lugones, namely, his *Mi Beligerancia* (Buenos Aires, Otero y García, 1917, pp. 239, [1].—C. K. JONES.

A Chilean government publication of considerable interest and value is the book issued in English in 1915 under the sole title of *Chile*. This book, which was intended to be exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, contains information on the following matters: Position, boundaries, and extension; mountains and coasts; hydrographical conditions; climate; flora; fauna; ethnography; population; demography; immigration; general view of the country; historical sketch; national flag and coat of arms; political and judicial institutions; organization of the judicial power; legislation; finance; army; navy; the Church; service of statistics; penitentiaries; police; communal services; public instruction; Chilean literature; fine arts; journalism; sports; agriculture; forestry; fisheries and game; mines and mining; the nitrate industry; manufacturing industries; means of communication; trade and commerce; banking institutions; benevolence and hygiene; and labor legislation. This publication will be found useful as a reference book for classes that are making a study of modern South America.

The following titles for various Hispanic American countries are taken from a circular recently issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, entitled "Principal Commercial Statistical Publications and Yearbooks of Foreign Countries".

*Argentina*.—Annual: *Anuario del Comercio Exterior* (formerly *Anuario de la Dirección general de Estadística*). Quarterly: *El Comercio Exterior Argentino*.

*Bolivia*.—Annual: *Comercio Especial de Bolivia*.

*Brazil*.—Annual: *Comercio Exterior do Brazil*. Monthly: *Comercio Exterior do Brazil* (sheets). Quarterly: *Comercio Exterior do Brazil*.

*Chile*.—*Estadística Comercial*; *Anuario Estadístico* (12 parts); *Sinopsis Estadística*; *Statistical Abstract*; Semi-annual; *Resumen de Comercio Exterior*.

*Colombia*.—Annual: *Comercio Exterior*.

*Costa Rica*.—Annual: *Anuario Estadístico*.

*Cuba*.—Semi-annual: *Comercio Exterior*.

*Dominican Republic*.—Annual: *Summary of Commerce*.

Ecuador.—Annual: *Boletín Estadístico Comercial y de la Hacienda Pública*. (Title varies.)

Mexico.—Annual: *Boletín de Estadística Fiscal*; *Mexican Yearbook*. Monthly: *Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación*.

Nicaragua.—Annual: *Report of the Collector-General of Customs and the Statistics of Commerce*.

Panama.—Semi-annual: *Boletín de Estadística*.

Paraguay.—Annual: *Anuario Estadístico*.

Peru.—Annual: *Estadística del Comercio Especial del Perú*.

Salvador.—Annual: *Anuario Estadístico*.

Uruguay.—Annual: *Comercio Exterior*; *Anuario Estadístico*.

Venezuela.—Annual: *Anuario Estadístico*. Semi-annual: *Estadística Mercantil y Marítima*.

Some of the reports of the Government of Argentina are published in four languages in addition to Spanish, namely, English, French, Italian, and German.

Professor Charles E. Chapman's *Catalogue* of Documents in the Archivo de Indias relating to the history of California is announced for early publication.

Captain Marshall H. Saville, the founder of the Cortes Society, and who has recently completed his thirtieth visit to South America, is the owner of one of the best private collections of Hispano-Americana to be found along the east coast of this country. In addition to books, the collection includes about 10,000 pamphlets and some early original manuscripts. The collection as a whole is especially strong in discovery and exploration and in anthropology. It is housed in the Museum of the American Indian in New York.

Marshall H. Saville's contribution to the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, Part 2, Vol. XXVII., entitled "Some unpublished Letters of Pedro de la Gasca relating to the Conquest of Peru", contains a "Chronological list of Letters" already published in various works.

The second number of the *Boletín de la Universidad de Tucumán* (July, 1918) consists of an extract from a "Memoria de la Universidad", which was presented to the governors of the nation and of the province

and to the Directive Council of the University for the period May, 1917-May, 1918. As explained in the *Boletín*, the University of Tucumán is a modern institution in that it combines in itself not only the traditional functions of a university, but offers as well special training along various lines and has instituted a university extension department. The purely university ends are met by the faculties of civil engineering and chemistry and the school of pharmacy; by the department of industrial and agricultural investigations; and by the publication of scientific, historical, social, and other works of persons belonging to the university or having relations with it. Special training includes the various lines offered by the Normal and Vocational School for Women; School of Technical Agriculture; Free teaching in Mechanics and Electrical Engineering; School of Painting and Drawing; and a recently created School of Commerce. University Extension work includes free teaching in stenography, living languages, clay modeling for workmen, etc.; practical advice to farmers in regard to land, seeds, cultivation, etc.; the publication of agricultural and hygienic bulletins; the publication of a review; and the public service of a library. One of the aims of the University is to encourage special study in foreign countries. A scholarship founded by Charles Lyon Chandler, formerly of the Southern Railway, and now connected with the Foreign Trade Department of the Corn Exchange National Bank, of Philadelphia, allowed a student to study cotton culture in the University of Georgia during the past year. Special attention is to be given to tropical medicine and hygiene. The University proper shows an enrollment of 558, and the University Extension Department, of 915. The past year has seen the creation, installation and organization of a library. Books are being classified by the decimal system, 5,000 volumes already having been catalogued. This important part of the University is a depository for official publications, and it has received as well many gifts both from within and without the country. Already the University has published numerous works consisting both of single volumes and of bulletins. Among the works of a historical and geographical nature are the following: *El Tucumán Colonial*, *El Tucumán del Siglo XVI*, and *Historia del Descubrimiento de Tucumán*, all by Rev. Jaime Freyre; *Las Provincias del Norte en 1825*, by Captain Andrews; *L'Argentine moderne. Chapitres de Géographie Économique*, by Pierre Denis; *Descripción de Tucumán*, by German Burmeister; and *Viajes por el Río de la Plata*, by Pablo Mantegazza.

*Inter-America* for November contains one item of especial interest to students of Hispanic America, namely, the translation into Spanish of C. H. Haring's recent paper published in the *American Historical Review*, its Spanish title being "La Real Hacienda en los primeros Tiempos del Coloniaje Español". The issue for December is in English, and contains the following translations from Hispanic American authors: Maximiliano Avilés, "Contrasts and Tendencies in 'Latin America'" which appeared in *Export American Industries* (New York), and (in Spanish) in *Las Nuevas Tendencias Económicas* ((Buenos Aires); "Democracy against Barbarism", transl. from an editorial in *La Información* (San José, Costa Rica); "South American", "The Next War", transl. from *La Prensa Libre* (San José, Costa Rica); Gonzalo Zaldumbide, "A Peruvian Author who Died for France", transl. from *La Revue* (Paris); Samuel Eichelbaum, "The Oldest Daily of South America", transl. from *Caras y Caretas* (Buenos Aires); Rafael Montoro, "Popular Education", transl. from *Revista de Educación Pública* (Buenos Aires); Romeo Fortín Magaña, "Impressions of the Volcano of San Salvador", transl. from *Actualidades* (San Salvador, El Salvador); M. A. Díaz, "How Long", transl. from *El Carnaval*, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Carlos Octavio Bunge, "The Evolution of Rights and Politics", transl. from *Revista de Filosofía* (Buenos Aires); Ricardo Rojas, "Carlos Guido y Spano", transl. from *La Nación* (Buenos Aires); Carlos Ledgard, "Peruvian Economic Organization", transl. from *Mercurio Peruano* (Lima).

*Hispania* for December, 1918, contains an interesting paper on "Spanish as a Substitute for German for Training and Culture", by the President of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, Lawrence A. Wilkins.

Mrs. Emma Osterman Elmer, chief of the Public Documents Section of the Philippine Library and Museum has compiled a *Checklist of Publications of the Government of the Philippine Islands, September 1, 1900 to December 31, 1917*, which has quite recently been issued (1918) at Manila by the government Bureau of Printing. This book of 288 pages had its inception in notes taken by Mrs. Elmer in her "efforts to supply documents called for by researchers in the early days of the division in 1913". Of the work, the compiler says: "The term 'public document' is confined to publications printed at government expense. Note is made of the few publications listed which do not come under the term used in the above sense with the exceptions of the reports of the mili-



tary governor, the Philippine commissions and a few other publications which were printed in Washington, D. C. No publication is listed for which there is not definite authority. A few for which some needed information is lacking but of which there is no doubt as to their actually having been printed are included but listed apart from the bureau to which they are supposed to belong. Circulars and bulletins, etc., which are executed by a manifold process have been entered if they are part of a printed series. A few reprints which have title covers have been listed under General Publications."

The volume is indispensable to those who make any extended use of Philippine documents. The table of contents furnishes a good index of the organization of the Philippine Government. First are noted Laws, Statutes, etc.; the Official Gazette; and the Philippine Commission, 1899-1900. Following this is a Legislative Section, in which documents are classified under the Philippine Commission, 1900-1916; the Philippine Legislature, 1907-1916; and the Philippine Legislature, beginning with 1916 (after the enactment of a new law by the Congress of the United States reorganizing the Philippine Government). Under the section devoted to the Executive branch of the Government, the main divisions under which documents are classified are the following: Governor General; Department of the Interior; Department of Public Instruction; Department of Finance; Department of Finance and Justice; Court of Land Registration; Department of Justice; Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources; Department of Communications; Department of Commerce and Police. Other main sections are Judicial (under which documents of the Supreme Court are listed); University of the Philippines; Other Offices; Provinces; Municipalities; other Boards and Committees; Publications of which there is insufficient information to make definite entries. The volume represents an immense amount of work and is easily the most important publication issued by the Philippine Library since its inception. Any technical slip or lack (and they are all slight) is lost sight of in the great usefulness of the work.

#### PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS OF BUENOS AIRES

The following list of periodical publications of Buenos Aires is taken from "Special Agents Series, No. 163", published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This volume, compiled by Robert S. Barrett, is entitled: *Paper, Paper Products, and Printing Machinery*

in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1918). No attempt has been made to separate the publications that have a strictly historical trend, as it is believed that the entire list will prove useful in helping to form a judgment of the evolution of Argentina. For the same reason, the full information collected by Mr. Barrett has been preserved here.

## DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN SPANISH

*La Prensa*, Avenida de Mayo 567; morning daily; established 1869; 16 to 24 pages, 17½ by 24 inches; 35-inch rolls; circulation, 165,000. Equipment: Three R. Hoe & Co. 24-page and one R. Hoe & Co. 40-page perfecting press; nineteen Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, \$27 per annum; advertising rates, \$3.55 to \$6.70 per inch.

*La Nación*, San Martín 344; morning daily; established 1870; 16 to 24 pages, 17½ by 26 inches; 35-inch rolls; circulation, 135,000. Equipment: One Goss 32-page, two Marinoni (French) 32-page, and one Augsburg (German) 24-page perfecting press; twenty-one Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, \$24 per annum; advertising rates, \$2.15 to \$12.90 per inch.

*La Razón*, Avenida de Mayo 760; afternoon daily; established 1904; 10 to 16 pages, 17½ by 26 inches; 35-inch rolls; circulation, 50,000. Equipment: Two Marinoni (French) 32-page perfecting presses; fourteen Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, \$20 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.60 to \$3.70 per inch.

*La Argentina*, 25 de Mayo 189; morning daily; established 1900; 8 to 12 pages, 15¼ by 22½ inches; 31½ and 63 inch rolls; circulation, 70,000. Equipment: One R. Hoe & Co. 32-page and one R. Hoe & Co. 16-page perfecting press; sixteen Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, \$20 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.65 to \$3.30 per inch.

*La Epoca*, Avenida de Mayo 769; afternoon daily; established 1916; 8 to 16 pages, 15¾ by 22½ inches; 33½ inch rolls; circulation, 40,000. Foreign subscription price, \$23.56 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.10 to \$2.20 per inch; printed by L. J. Rosso & Co.

*El Diario*, Avenida de Mayo 662; afternoon daily; established 1881; 12 to 20 pages, 14½ by 21½ inches; 43-inch rolls; circulation, 40,000. Equipment: Goss 32-page perfecting press; fourteen Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, \$20 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.65 to \$6.60 per inch.

*La Unión*, Florida 391; afternoon daily; established 1915; 8 to 12 pages, 15¾ by 22½ inches; 31½-inch rolls; circulation, 35,000. Equipment: Albert (German) 32-page perfecting press; twelve Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, \$20 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.55 to \$4.40 per inch.

*La Mañana*, Suipacha 459; morning daily; established 1910; 12 to 16 pages, 13 by 19 inches; 38-inch rolls; circulation, 20,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) perfecting press; seven Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, \$26 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.66 to \$1 per inch.

*Ultima Hora*, Esmeralda 173; afternoon daily; established 1908; 8 to 12 pages, 15 by 22 inches; 30-inch rolls; circulation, 35,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French)

24-page perfecting press; five Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, \$20.12 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.10 per inch.

*Critica*, Cangallo 787; afternoon daily; established 1913; 8 pages, 16 by 23 inches; 32-inch rolls; circulation, 12,000. Foreign subscription price, \$20 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.55 to \$1.10 per inch; printed by Sociedad Editorial Argentina.

*El Nacional*, Alsina 1662; afternoon daily; established 1852; 6 to 8 pages, 16 by 23½ inches; 48-inch rolls; circulation, 15,000. Equipment: Augsburg (German) 24-page perfecting press; five Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, \$20 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.55 to \$2.20 per inch.

*La Vanguardia*, Reconquista 675; socialistic daily; established 1893; 6 pages, 16½ by 23 inches; 33-inch rolls; circulation, 40,000. Equipment: Koenig & Bauer (German) 16-page perfecting press; seven Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, \$26 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.86 to \$2.20 per inch.

*La Gaceta de Buenos Aires*, Rivadavia 655; afternoon daily; established 1911; 6 pages, 16 by 22½ inches; 32-inch rolls; circulation, 12,000. Foreign subscription price, \$20 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.50 to \$2.20 per inch; printed by Sociedad Editorial Argentina.

*Idea Nacional*, Florida 409; afternoon daily; established 1916; 8 pages, 16 by 21½ inches; 32-inch rolls; circulation, 10,000. Foreign subscription price, \$14 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.77 per inch; printed by Giornale d'Italia.

*El Avisador Mercantil*, Lavalle 1157; morning commercial daily; established 1898; 16 pages, 11 by 14½ inches; circulation, 12,000. Equipment: Two Augsburg (German) cylinder presses; Marinoni (French) cylinder press; four Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, \$20 per annum; advertising rates, \$5.50 per inch per month.

*El Cronista Comercial*, B. Mitre 1254; morning commercial daily; established 1906; 6 pages, 15 by 22¼ inches; 30-inch rolls; circulation, 5,000. Foreign subscription price, \$20 per annum; advertising rates, \$7.70 to \$16.50 per inch per month; printed by Scheone Hnos. y Linares.

*La Protesta*, Humberto I, no. 1175; labor daily; established 1896; 4 pages, 14½ by 20½ inches; circulation, 5,000. Foreign subscription price, \$9.50 per annum.

*La Tradición*, Reconquista 387; afternoon daily; established 1880; 4 pages, 16 by 22 inches; circulation, 1,200. Foreign subscription price, \$10.60 per annum.

*Boletín Oficial*, Bolívar 65; official daily; established 1882; 12 to 48 pages, 12 by 18 inches; 72-inch rolls; circulation, 6,000. Subscription price, \$5.28 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.44 per inch; printed by the Penitentiary Printing Office.

*Boletín Judicial*, Bolívar 65; official legal daily; established 1882; 12 to 48 pages, 12 by 18 inches; 72-inch rolls; circulation, 1,800. Foreign subscription price, \$5.28 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.44 per inch; printed by the Penitentiary Printing Office.

*El Imparcial*, Esmeralda 349; morning daily; established 1917; 12 pages, 11½ by 16½ inches; circulation, 5,000. Foreign subscription price, \$12 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.44 per inch.

*El Diario Español*, Victoria 661; morning daily, devoted to the interests of the Spanish colony; established 1872; 8 pages, 17½ by 24 inches; 35-inch rolls; circulation, 30,000. Equipment: 24-page Marinoni (French) perfecting press; six Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, \$24 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.44 per inch.

*La Verdad*, Florida 310; afternoon daily; established July, 1917; 8 to 12 pages, 16 by 22 inches. Foreign subscription price, \$8.50 per annum; printed by Sociedad Editorial Argentina.

## NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES IN OTHER LANGUAGES

*Italian*

*La Patria degli Italiani*, Corrientes 553; morning daily; established 1892; 8 to 12 pages, 18½ by 26 inches; 37-inch rolls; circulation, 40,000. Equipment: Two Marinoni (French) 32-page and one Marinoni 16-page perfecting press; sixteen Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, \$17.60 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.10 to \$2.20 per inch.

*Giornale d'Italia*, Lavalle 385; morning daily; established 1908; 8 to 12 pages, 15 by 22 inches; 30-inch rolls; circulation, 25,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) 24-page perfecting press; nine Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, \$17.60 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.10 per inch.

*Il Roma*, San Martin 414; afternoon daily; established 1913; 6 to 8 pages, 16 by 23 inches; 16 and 32 inch rolls; circulation, 12,000. Foreign subscription price, \$10.56 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.10 to \$1.30 per inch; printed by De Martino & Gutierrez.

*La Grande Italia*, Rivadavia 655; afternoon daily; established 1917; 4 pages, 16 by 23 inches; 32-inch rolls; circulation, 6,000. Foreign subscription price, \$14 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.55 per inch.

*French*

*Le Courrier de la Plata*, Corrientes 549; morning daily; established 1865; 8 pages, 16 by 23 inches; 32-inch rolls; circulation, 5,000. Foreign subscription price, \$18 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.10 to \$2.70 per inch; printed by La Patria degli Italiani.

*La Acción Francesa*, Reconquista 446; triweekly; established 1915; 4 to 8 pages, 16 by 23 inches; circulation, 5,000. Foreign subscription price, \$10 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.55 per inch.

*English*

*The Standard*, Rivadavia 835; morning daily; established 1860; 8 to 16 pages, 16 by 23 inches; 32-inch rolls; circulation, 5,500. Equipment: R. Hoe & Co. 24-page perfecting press; eight Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, \$19.44 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.44 per inch.

*Buenos Aires Herald*, Corrientes 670; morning daily; established 1880; 12 pages, 17½ by 22½ inches; 35 and 70 inch rolls; circulation, 4,500. Equipment: Duplex 12-page flat-bed perfecting press; seven Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, \$16.32 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.72 per inch.

*The River Plate Observer*, Corrientes 670; weekly edition of the Buenos Aires Herald; established 1917; 40 pages, 10¼ by 14¾ inches; circulation, 1,250. Foreign subscription price, \$7.98 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.55 per inch.



*The Review of the River Plate*, Bartolomé Mitre 427; weekly commercial journal; 60 pages, 8½ by 11 inches; circulation, 2,000. Foreign subscription price, \$8.51 per annum; advertising rates, \$12.50 to \$15 per page; printed by the Southern Cross.

*The Hibernian Argentine Review*, Sarmiento 2002; weekly; established 1906; 32 pages, 9 by 13½ inches; circulation, 3,700. Equipment: Babcock Optimus press; Babcock drum cylinder; Brehmer (German) folding machine; Brehmer stitching machine; Krause (German) cutting machine; two German Typographs. Foreign subscription price, \$4.86 per annum; advertising rates, \$66 per page per month.

*The Southern Cross*, Medrano 107; weekly; established 1874; 24 pages, 11 by 15½ inches; circulation, 3,500. Equipment: Two Mergenthalers; cylinder press. Foreign subscription price, \$5 per annum; advertising rates, \$25.50 per page.

*The British Magazine*, Cangallo 536; monthly magazine published by the British Society in the Argentine Republic; established 1916; 44 pages, 6 by 9 inches; circulation, 1,000. Sent free to all members of the society; advertising rates, \$10 per page.

*The Times of Argentina*, 25 de Mayo 214; weekly shipping journal, 36 pages, 9 by 12¼ inches; circulation, 2,000. Foreign subscription price, \$7.25 per annum; advertising rates, \$89.25 per page per month.

#### German

*Deutsche La Plata Zeitung*, Sarmiento 648; morning daily; established 1868; 10 to 12 pages, 15½ by 22½ inches; 31-inch rolls; circulation, 8,000. Equipment: Perfecting press; nine Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, \$15.60 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.76 per inch.

*Argentinisches Tageblatt*, Tucuman 309; morning daily; established 1888; 8 pages, 16 by 23 inches; circulation, 3,000. Equipment: Augsburg (German) cylinder press. Foreign subscription price, \$12.50 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.44 per inch.

#### Other Languages

*Assalam*, Reconquista 866; afternoon daily in Syrian; 4 pages, 16½ by 24½ inches; circulation, 1,500. Equipment: Marinoni (French) cylinder press. Foreign subscription price, \$7 per annum.

*La Rusia Libre*, Bartolomé Mitre 334; semiweekly in Russian; established 1917; 8 pages, 16½ by 23 inches; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, \$3 per annum.

*Nuevo Mundo*, Falucho 1160; weekly in Russian; established 1916; 8 pages, 17½ by 25 inches; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, \$3 per annum.

*La Bandera Otomana*, Charcas 433; weekly in Arabic and Spanish, devoted to the interests of the Turkish colony; 8 pages, 12½ by 18 inches; circulation, 1,000. Foreign subscription price, \$3 per annum.

#### PRINCIPAL WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS

*Caras y Caretas* Chacabuco 151-5; illustrated weekly; established 1897; 100 to 120 pages, 7 by 10½ inches, printed on halftone news and coated book; circulation,

90,000. Foreign subscription price, \$8 per annum; advertising rates, quarter page \$46.32 to \$67.55, half page \$106.15 to \$127.38, full page \$159.22 to \$191.07; printed by Caras y Caretas S. A.

*Mundo Argentino*, Chacabuco 685; illustrated weekly; established 1910; 24 pages, 10½ by 14½ inches, printed on halftone news and coated book; circulation, 115,000. Foreign subscription price, \$3 per annum; advertising rates, \$6.05 to \$8.60 per inch to \$396 per page; printed by Suc. de Ricardo Radaelli.

*El Hogar*, Chacabuco 677; illustrated weekly; established 1904; 48 to 60 pages, 10½ by 14½ inches, printed on halftone news and coated book; circulation, 55,000. Foreign subscription price, \$3 per annum; advertising rates, \$6.45 to \$8.60 per inch; printed by Suc. de Ricardo Radaelli.

*P. B. T.*, Chile 263; illustrated weekly; established 1903; 60 to 72 pages, 8 by 11 inches, printed on machine finish and coated book; circulation, 50,000; foreign subscription price, \$8 per annum; advertising rates \$106.25 per page; printed by Cia. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco.

*Fray Mocho*, Bolivar 586; illustrated weekly; established 1911; 24 pages, 10½ by 14½ inches; circulation 50,000. Foreign subscription price, \$8 per annum; advertising rates, \$4.30 per inch to \$157.25 per page; printed by Suc. de Ricardo Radaelli.

*Tit-Bits*, Avenida de Mayo 662; sensational illustrated weekly; established 1909; 20 pages, 10½ by 13½ inches, printed on news; circulation, 80,000. Foreign subscription price, \$3.08 per annum; advertising rates, \$3.75 to \$6.45 per inch; printed by El Diario.

*Los Sucesos*, Rivadavia 649; sensational illustrated weekly; established 1916; 20 pages, 11½ by 15½ inches, printed on news; circulation, 20,000. Foreign subscription price, \$2.50 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.75 to \$0.88 per inch; printed by Sociedad Editorial Argentina.

*Máscara Dura*, Bartolomé Mitre 782; illustrated weekly; established 1917; 16 pages, 10½ by 14½ inches, printed on halftone news; circulation, 50,000. Foreign subscription price, \$3 per annum; advertising rates, \$3.30 per inch; printed by Mariani, Rieu & Rossi.

*Vida Porteña*, Rivadavia 631; illustrated weekly; established 1912; 16 pages, 11½ by 16 inches, printed on halftone news; circulation, 80,000. Foreign subscription price, \$3 per annum; advertising rates, \$5.37 per inch; printed by José Tragent.

*Revista del Plata*, Perú 69; illustrated weekly; established 1916; 20 pages, 10½ by 14½ inches, printed on machine finish and coated book; circulation, 18,000. Foreign subscription price, \$5 per annum; advertising rates, \$4 to \$88 per page.

*Vida Española*, Talcahuano 90; illustrated weekly; established 1917; 24 pages, 10½ by 14½ inches, printed on halftone news and coated book; circulation, 25,000. Foreign subscription price \$3 per annum; advertising rates, \$5.37 to \$7.54 per inch; printed by L. J. Rosso & Co.

*Alma Latina*, Casilla del Correo 735; weekly devoted to the interests of the Entente Allies; established 1917; 24 pages, 9½ by 12½ inches, printed on coated book; circulation, 5,000. Advertising rates, \$25 per page.

*Correo Musical Sud-Americano*, San José 256; weekly devoted to music; established 1915; 24 pages, 10½ by 14½ inches, printed on machine finish; circulation, 5,000. Foreign subscription price, \$4 per annum; advertising rates, \$40 per page.

*El Domingo*, Corrientes 3431; weekly devoted to sports; established 1916; 20 pages, 8 by 11 inches, printed on machine-finish book; circulation, 4,000; foreign subscription price, \$5 per annum; advertising rates, \$25 per page; printed by Wiebeck, Turtl & Co.

*El Duende*, Talcahuano 428; illustrated weekly; established 1917; 16 pages, 11 by 15 inches; circulation, 10,000; foreign subscription price, \$2.50 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.10 per inch.

*Nuevo Tiempo*, 25 de Mayo 175; literary semimonthly; established 1916; 28 pages, 7 by 10½ inches, printed on machine finish book; circulation, 2,500. Foreign subscription price, \$3 per annum; advertising rates, \$25 per page.

*Revista de Economía y Finanzas*, Avenida de Mayo 760; commercial bimonthly; established 1911; 24 pages, 8½ by 12 inches, printed on M. F. book; circulation, 5,000; foreign subscription price, \$8 per annum; advertising rates, \$40 per page, per month.

*La Argentina Económica*, Bolsa de Comercio; commercial bimonthly; established 1911; 20 pages, 11½ by 15¾ inches, printed on S. & S. C.; circulation, 5000; foreign subscription price, \$8.80 per annum; advertising rates, \$50 per page, per month.

*Suevia*, Alsina 890; illustrated bimonthly; established 1917; 20 pages, 9¼ by 12¼ inches; printed on coated book; circulation, 2,000; foreign subscription price, \$2.50 per annum; advertising rates, \$20 per page per month; printed by Casa Peuser.

*Comentarios*, Florida 32; literary bimonthly; established 1916; 24 pages, 9¼ by 12½ inches, printed on S. & S. C.; circulation, 2000; foreign subscription price, \$2 per annum; no advertising.

*Revista Nacional*, Membrillar 253; literary bimonthly; established 1917; 16 pages, 10½ by 14 inches, printed on M.F.; circulation 3,000; foreign subscription price, \$3 per annum; advertising rates, \$25 per page.

*Irigoyen Luna*, Belgrano 3981; illustrated bimonthly; established 1917; 16 pages, 10¼ by 14½ inches, printed on M.F.; circulation, 4,000; subscription price, \$2 per annum; advertising rates, \$10 per page.

*La Palestra*, Independencia 2209; bimonthly; established 1917; 20 pages, 7 by 10 inches, printed on news; circulation, 4,000; subscription price, \$2 per annum; advertising rates, \$11 per page.

*La Nota*, Florida 529; literary weekly; established 1915; 28 pages and cover, 8¼ by 12¼ inches, printed on S. & S. C.; circulation, 10,000. Foreign subscription price, \$10 per annum; advertising rates, \$66 per page; printed by Rodriguez Giles.

*La Gaceta de España*, Chacabuco 186; weekly dedicated to the Spanish colony; 6 to 8 pages, 15¾ by 23 inches; circulation, 15,000. Foreign subscription price, \$2.65 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.40 to \$0.50 per inch.

*España Nueva*, Rivadavia 655; semiweekly dedicated to the Spanish colony; established 1917; 6 pages, 16 by 23 inches; 48-inch rolls; circulation, 6,000. Foreign subscription price, \$7.92 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.22 to \$0.44 per inch; printed by Sociedad Editorial Argentina.

*El Resumen*, Lavalle 341; commercial weekly; established 1917; 32 pages, 9 by 12½ inches, printed on coated book; circulation, 5,000. Foreign subscription price \$5 per annum; advertising rates, \$100 per page per month; printed by L. J. Rosso & Co.

*Arquitectura*, Florida 440; semimonthly magazine for engineers and architects; 32 pages, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, printed on S. & S. C.; circulation, 1,500. Foreign subscription price, \$8 per annum; advertising rates, \$17 per page.

*La Ingeniería*, Maipú 62; engineering semimonthly; published by the Centro Nacional de Ingenieros; established 1895; 76 pages, 7 by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, printed on S. & S. C.; circulation, 3,500; foreign subscription price, \$7 per annum; advertising rates, \$40 per page per month.

*Revista Técnica Ingeniería*, Florida 440; semimonthly technical magazine; established 1895; 32 pages, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, printed on S. & S. C.; circulation, 1,500. Foreign subscription price, \$8 per annum; advertising rates, \$17 per page per month; printed by Kidd & Co.

*Lloyd Argentino*, Reconquista 488; semimonthly magazine devoted to shipping interests; established 1893; 16 pages, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, \$6 per annum; advertising rates, \$17 per page per month.

*Gaceta Rural*, Chacabuco 145; monthly, devoted to agricultural and stock-raising interests; established 1907; 48 pages, 9 by 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches; circulation, 5,000. Advertising rates, \$50 per page per month.

*Anales de la Sociedad Científica Argentina*, Cangallo 269; monthly scientific magazine; established 1860; 100 to 112 pages, 7 by 10 inches, printed on S. & S. C.; circulation, 1,000. Foreign subscription price, \$5.28; no advertising.

*Boletín de la Camara Oficial Española*, Chacabuco 869; monthly bulletin of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce; established 1915; 24 pages, 7 by 11 inches, printed on machine finish; circulation, 1,000. Distributed free to members of the chamber; advertising rates, \$10 per page.

*Boletín Oficial de la Bolsa de Comercio*, 25 de Mayo 305; weekly bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce; established 1904; 36 pages, 7 by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, printed on S. & S. C.; circulation, 5,000. Distributed free to members of the chamber; advertising rates, \$12 per page; printed by Damiano.

*Boletín de la Sociedad Tipográfica Bonaerense*, San Juan 3244; monthly journal of the Bonaerense Typographical Society; established 1901; 16 pages, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, printed on antique book; circulation, 5,000. Distributed free to members of the society; advertising rates, \$14 per page; printed by Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco.

*El Magazine*, Casilla del Correo 107; monthly magazine; established 1911; 56 pages, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, printed on coated book. (This publication suspended in January, 1917, and resumed publication August 1, 1917.)

*The River Plate Cement Armado*, Reconquista 658; monthly magazine devoted to cement construction; established 1913; 24 pages, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, printed on coated book; circulation, 1,000. Foreign subscription price, \$2 per annum; advertising rates, \$10 per page.

*Revista del Centro Estudiantes de Ingeniería*, Peru 222; monthly magazine of students of engineering; established 1900; 100 pages, 7 by 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches, printed on S. & S. C.; circulation, 1,000. Foreign subscription price, \$2 per annum; advertising rates, \$15 per page; printed by R. Radaelli.

*Revista del Circulo Médico Argentino*, Corrientes 2038; monthly medical journal; established 1900; 138 pages, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  by 12 inches, printed on machine finish, circulation, 2,000. Foreign subscription price, \$2 per annum; advertising rates, \$12.32 to \$15.40 per page; printed by R. Giles.



*Revista Mensual del Museo Social Argentino*, monthly sociological journal; established 1910; 64 pages, 7 by 11 inches, printed on S. & S. C.; circulation, 1,000. Foreign subscription price, \$2 per annum; advertising rates, \$10 per page; printed by Belou, Tripaglia & Borzone.

*Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina*, Cangallo 2461; monthly industrial magazine, 62 pages, 7 by 11 inches; circulation, 5,000.

*La Industria de Cueros y Calzado*, Bolívar 256; monthly magazine devoted to shoe and leather industry; established 1902; 48 pages, 9 by 12½ inches; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, \$3.50 per annum; advertising rates, \$19.13 per page.

*Revista Ilustrada de la Zapatería*, Esmeralda 384; monthly magazine devoted to the shoe and leather industry; established 1900; 42 pages, 8½ by 12½ inches; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, \$3 per annum; advertising rates, \$19.13 per page.

*Boletín de la Asociación Argentina Electro-Técnica*, Paseo Colon 185, VII; monthly bulletin of Society of Electrical Engineers; established 1915; 32 pages, 6½ by 9¼ inches; circulation, 1,000. Delivered free to members of society; advertising rates, \$10 per page.

*El Auto Argentino*, Talcahuano 1074; monthly magazine devoted to automobilists; established 1912; 64 pages, 9 by 13 inches; circulation, 5,000. Foreign subscription price, \$3 per annum.

*Revista del Impuesto Unico*; Avenida de Mayo 1297; single-tax monthly; established 1910; 32 pages, 8½ by 11 inches.

*El Calzado en la Republica Argentina*, Rivadavia 2721; monthly magazine devoted to shoe and leather industry; established 1917; 60 pages, 9 by 12½ inches.

*La Gaceta Estudiantil*, Avenida de Mayo 650; weekly devoted to the interests of students; established 1917; 4 pages, 16 by 25 inches, printed on news; local subscription price, \$0.44 per annum.

*El Universitario*, Triunvirato 166; weekly devoted to university students; established 1915; 4 pages, 14¼ by 20½ inches, printed on news; local subscription price, \$0.44 per annum.

*El Ferroviario*, Libertad 6453; semimonthly devoted to the interests of the National Railway Association; established 1916; 4 pages, 13½ by 19 inches. Local subscription price, \$0.88 per annum.

*El Fiscal*, Candelaria 200; weekly devoted to the interests of the residents of Vélez Sarsfield (suburb of Buenos Aires); established 1913; 6 pages, 14¼ by 20½ inches.

*La Voz del Norte*, Araoz 1547; weekly devoted to the interests of the residents in the northern section of Buenos Aires; established 1904; 16 pages, 11½ by 16 inches. Foreign subscription price, \$3 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.10 per inch.

*La Fraternidad*, semimonthly organ of the locomotive engineers and firemen; established 1907; 8 pages, 11 by 14½ printed on news.

*El Oeste*, Rivadavia 3949; weekly devoted to the interests of the residents in the western section of Buenos Aires; established 1911; 6 pages, 12½ by 18½ inches. Local subscription price, \$1.32 per annum.

*La Verdad*, Santa Fe 2442; weekly devoted to the interests of employees; established 1917; 4 pages, 16 by 23 inches. Local subscription price, \$2.20 per annum.

*El Panadero del Oeste*, Ramon L. Falcon 2468; weekly, devoted to the interests of master bakers; established 1917; 4 pages, 15 by 22 inches; local subscription price, \$5.22 per annum.

*La Libertad*, Cabildo 2223 (Belgrano); weekly, devoted to the interests of the residents of Belgrano; established 1889; 4 pages, 17½ by 25½ inches; local subscription price, \$3.52 per annum.

*La Idea*, Tandil 2533; weekly, devoted to the interests of the residents of the western part of Buenos Aires; established 1908; foreign subscription price, \$2.20 per annum.

*La Nacional*, Almirante Brown 1081; literary weekly; established 1912; 4 pages, 18¾ by 25½ inches.

*Circular Bullrich*, San Martin 180; weekly, devoted to stock and agricultural interests; established 1908; 8 pages, 10½ by 14½ inches. Distributed free.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

*Actualidades*, Belgrano 1566.

*A. E. G. Sudamericana*, Alsina 434; technical review.

*Album Internacional de Football del Centenario*, Florida, 470.

*Alkana*, Reconquista 1038.

*Almanaque del Mensajero*, B. Mitre 475; annual almanac.

*Al-Hawi*, Charcas 455; Arabic magazine.

*Anuario de las Compañías de Seguros de Buenos Aires*, Cangallo 460; annual of life-insurance companies.

*Anuario Kraft*, Cangallo 641; annual directory of city and Provinces.

*Anuario Médico Sud Americano*, Maipú 450; annual medical review.

*Archivos de Higiene*, Lavalle 638; medical review.

*Argentina Médica*, Corrientes 633; medical weekly.

*Argentinischer Volksfreund*, Paraguay 3901; German review.

*Arquitectura y Construcción*, B. de Irigoyen 17; architects' and builders' magazine.

*Arte y Vestir*, Moreno 1972-82.

*Boletín de Alquileres*, Sarmiento 830.

*Boletín de Hacienda*, Ministerio de Hacienda; official publication.

*Boletín de la Dirección General de Territorios Nacionales*, Casa de Gobierno; official publication.

*Boletín de la Sociedad Gremial "Mercado de Patatas,"* Almirante Brown 630.

*Boletín de la Sociedad Protectora de Animales Sarmiento*, Tucumán 1661.

*Boletín del Centro Naval*, Córdoba 599; monthly naval review.

*Boletín del Centro Despachantes de Aduana*, Moreno 455.

*Boletín del Ministerio de Agricultura*, Ministerio de Agricultura; official publication.

*Boletín de Veterinaria, Agricultura y Ganadería*, Carlos Calvo 846 y Sarmiento 385.

*Boletín Industrial*, Victoria 724.

*Boletín Mensual del Museo Social Argentino*, Maipú 124.

*Boletín Militar*, Santa Fe 1463; military review.

*Boletín Oficial de la Bolsa de Comercio*, Bmé. Mitre 382; weekly magazine of the Chamber of Commerce.

*Buenos Aires*, Lavalle 1282; weekly.

*Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung*, 25 de Mayo 518; German financial weekly.

*Casale y Catarcio*, Rio Bamba 839; sporting weekly.

*Ciencias Económicas*, Charcas 1835.

*Constancia*, Tucumán 1736; weekly review.

*De Nuestra Historia*, R. Peña 830; historical review.

*Ecos Gráficos*, Moreno 443; monthly printer's journal.

*El Avisador Fluvial*, Corrientes 556.

*El Bordado Moderno*, Salta 529.

*El Campo*, Sarmiento 412.

*El Campo y El Sport*, Bolivar 256.

*El Centinela de Villa Pueyrredon*, Ladines 2640.

*El Cerealista*, Cangallo 315.

*El Comercio Español*, Florida 339.

*El Diario*, San Juan 1864.

*El Eco de Caballito*, Hidalgo 326.

*El Eco de Galicia*, Perú, 321.

*El Economista Argentino*, San Martin 142.

*El Eco Vegeteriano del Plata*, Quintino Bocayuva 761.

*El Ganador*, San Martin 450.

*El Gastrónomo*, Victoria 848.

*El Herald*, Mendoza 2734.

*El Imparcial*, Vieytes 1365.

*El Inventor*, San Martin 522.

*El Mercurio*, Victoria 883.

*El Meridiano*, Rivadavia 1356.

*El Mimi*, Balcarce 173.

*El Monitor de la Salud*, Tucumán 114.

*El Municipio*, Reconquista 144.

*El Obrero Gráfico*, Estados Unidos 1056.

*El Pensamiento Argentino*, Mexico 1130.

*El Poblador*, Peru 166.

*El Progreso*, Alsina 1966.

*El Progreso*, Triunvirato 162.

*El Progreso Taquigráfico*, Corrientes 2151.

*El Propagador Cristiano*, Victoria 1028.

*El Radical*, Almirante Brown 1064.

*El Semanario*, Paraguay 3901.

*El Social*, Lafuente, 67.

*El Zoofilo Argentino*, Paraguay 1061.

*English Address Book*, Cangallo 542.

*Esnea*, Corrientes 3574.

*Esperanto Bulleno*, Paseo Colon 161.

*Evangelisches Gemeindeblatt*, Esmeralda 166.

*Excelsior*, Lima 691; motion-picture weekly.

*Frankfurter Zeitung*, Sarmiento 415; German review.

- Guia C. T.*, Cangallo 828; guide to streets and trains.  
*Guia de Belgrano*, Cabildo 1953.  
*Guia Eclesiástica*, Rivadavia 437.  
*Guia Gronométrica*, Talcahuano 451.  
*Guia Peuser*, Cangallo 502.  
*Heraldo de Austrias*, Corrientes 3574.  
*Hipocrates*, Quintino Bocayuva 761.  
*Horizontes*, Lavalle 547.  
*Ilustración Española*, Victoria 719.  
*Industria Penaderil*, Sarmiento 2523.  
*Juventud*, Corrientes 3574.  
*La Argentina*, Maipú 220; financial guide.  
*La Argentina Rural*, San Martin 254; annual review of stock raising.  
*La Aurora*, Jénin 976.  
*La Baskonia*, Belgrano 1389.  
*La Buena Lectura*, Reconquista 207.  
*La Campaña*, Sarmiento 643.  
*La Concordia*, Corrientes 3574, Talcahuano 469; weekly publication of cigarette makers.  
*La Defensa del Comercio y de la Industria*, Victoria 658.  
*La Defensa*, Alsina 489.  
*La Electricidad y la Maquinaria*, San Martin 522.  
*La Escuela Nacional*, R. Peña 255; educational journal.  
*La Estrella del Occidente*, Suipacha 732.  
*La Euskaria*, Corrientes 3151.  
*La Gaceta*, Sarmiento 882.  
*La Idea*, Camacua 22.  
*La Ilustración Argentina*, Tucumán 1114.  
*La Ilustración Sudamericana*, Sarmiento 657.  
*La Información Argentina*, Perú 285.  
*La Lectura*, Lavalle 1430.  
*La Libertad*, Cabildo 2262.  
*La Lucha*, Bmé. Mitre 1681-83.  
*La Odontología Argentina*, Avenida de Mayo 1276; monthly.  
*La Pampa Argentina*, Independencia 1199.  
*La Patrie Suisse*, Corrientes 3574.  
*La Plata Post*, Sarmiento 648; weekly edition of *Deutsche Zeitung*.  
*La Prensa Médica Argentina*, Cordoba 1877.  
*La Previsora*, San José 756.  
*La Propiedad*, Tucumán 1331.  
*La Reforma Comercial*, Corrientes 435.  
*La Reina de la Moda*, Florida 122; monthly fashion journal.  
*La Universidad Popular*, Avenida de Mayo 715.  
*La Verdad*, Donato Alvarez 2130.  
*Le Courrier Suisse*, Corrientes 3574.  
*Lectoral Católico*, San Carlos 4050.  
*Le Franco Americain*, B. Mitre 343.  
*Los Diarios*, Melo 2790.



- Moda Elegante*, Victoria 719.  
*Monitor de Sociedades Anónimas y Patentes de Invención*, San Martín 522.  
*Museo de los Sastres*, Victoria 719.  
*Nosotros*, Libertad 543.  
*Páginas Argentinas*, Avenida de Mayo 760.  
*Páginas de Oro*, Cangallo 2105.  
*Patentes y Marcas*, B. Mitre 343.  
*Promajos*, 25 de Mayo 743.  
*Reacción*, Suarez 351.  
*Republicano Español*, Vieytes 1365.  
*Revista Azucarera*, Florida 248.  
*Revista Almacenera*, Chacabuco 325.  
*Revista Argentina de Ciencias Políticas*, Viamonte, 1287.  
*Revista de Ciencias Comerciales*, Tucumán 1353.  
*Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras*, Santa Fe 1206.  
*Revista de Filosofía*, Viamonte 763.  
*Revista de Bolsa de Cereales*, Pueyrredón 190.  
*Revista del Círculo Médico y Centro Estudiantes de Medicina*, Corrientes 2038.  
*Revista del Hospital de Niños*, Gallo 1330.  
*Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina*, Cangallo 329.  
*Revista de la Universidad*, Viamonte 430.  
*Revista del Notariado*, Avenida de Mayo 776, piso 1.  
*Revista Financiera y Comercial*, 25 de Mayo 518.  
*Revista Industrial*, Lima 1029.  
*Revista Jurídica de Ciencias Sociales*. Lavalle 1394.  
*Revista Médica Homeopática*, Entre Ríos 916.  
*Revista Sportiva*, Río Bamba 839.  
*Revista Telegráfica*, Victoria 202.  
*Selecta*, Cabildo 2262.  
*Siluetas*, Cangallo 2105.  
*Skandinaven*, Corrientes 461.  
*Territorios Nacionales*, Reconquista 349.  
*Tierras y Colonias*, Negoya 3080.  
*Unión y Labor*, Rivadavia 1176.  
*Veritas Americana*, Florida 248.  
*Viator*, B. de Irigoyen 175.

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The *Boletín de la Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Estudios Históricos Americanos* issued its first number under date of June-July, 1918, at Quito, under the imprint of the Universidad Central. An editorial states that the new publication was founded through the stimulus and inspiration of the historian, Sr. Dn. Federico González Suárez. Among the contents of this first number are the following: "Variedades—Examen crítico de la veracidad de la Historia del Reino de Quito del P. Juan de Velasco de la Compañía de Jesús"; "Epigrafía Quitena—Colección de Inscripciones antiguas y modernas, tomadas de las iglesias, conventos,

losas, sepulcrales, cuadros y toda clase de monumentos de la ciudad de San Francisco de Quito", by José G. Navarro; "Pro Patria (1809-1822)"—notes regarding the family of Col. D. Carlos Montúfar the promoter of the second revolutionary board of 1810; "El Escudo de Armas y los Títulos de la muy noble y muy leal Ciudad de San Francisco de Quito"—the facsimile of a cedula of Carlos V. and Juana la Loca, dated March 14, 1541, granting a coat of arms to Quito, the original of which is in the Archivo General de Indias, Seville.

The *Historia del Reino Quito*, by Juan de Velasco, S.J., manuscript copies of which are conserved in the Jesuit College of Quito and in the Biblioteca de la Academia de la Historia of Madrid, was first published in part (only to Book III. of the ancient history), in Paris in 1837 under the direction of a French physician, Abel Victor Brandin. In 1840, Ternaux-Compans published a French translation of the *Historia Antigua* in two volumes of 391 and 356 pages respectively. This translation was translated into Italian in 1842. A Spanish text of the history was published in Quito.

An important report of 71 pages by Arthur N. Young of Princeton University, made for the "Comisión de Reorganización Administrativa y Financiera", of the Republic of Mexico, and entitled *Finances of the Federal District of Mexico* (México, D.F., May, 1918) has recently been received in this country. The above named "Comisión is composed of Luis Cabrera, Alberto J. Pani, Rafael Nieto, M. Rodríguez Gutiérrez, and Henry Bruère, and its secretary is Alberto Híjar y Haro. "Foreword" which is by Henry Bruère, is as follows:

The Comisión de Reorganización Administrativa y Financiera of the Mexican Republic conducted a comprehensive program of fiscal studies during the year 1917-1918. The financial condition of the country was studied in detail, the organization of the financial administration was scrutinized and adjusted to establish more effective control, a new accounting system was devised and installed, the general business methods of the government were studied and systematic modernization undertaken, the currency situation and problems were analyzed, and an analysis was made of the tax and revenue systems.

The first part of the study of taxation was made by Prof. H. A. E. Chandler of the Department of Economics of Columbia University, and expert for the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation in 1915-1916.

The local revenue system of the important Federal District of Mexico was studied by Dr. Arthur N. Young of Princeton University. Dr. Young's report is published both in Spanish and in English because it contains recommendations of importance, and illustrates in an illuminating way the manner in which the

present government of Mexico is proceeding to establish its fiscal affairs on a scientific basis. This part of the work of the Carranza government is little known or understood, and should be of gratifying interest to American friends of Mexican progress.

The study was carried on under the general supervision of Mr. Thomas R. Lill, C.P.A., acting director of the Comisión.

The first part of the report is an "Analysis of the present financial system of the Federal District", and discusses the Political and financial organization; Revenues of the government of the Federal District (including the predial tax, the tax upon professions and occupation, tax upon inheritances and donations, *pulque*, and other revenues); Revenues of the Municipalities; Present yield compared with fiscal year 1912-13; and Comparison of total tax burden in 1912-13 with estimated present tax burden. Part II. is a "Criticism of existing revenue methods, with recommendations for reform", in which are discussed the Inadequacy of revenues (including reduction of expenditures, increase of revenues, and reduction in the District of the rate of federal contribution); Need for consolidation of certain taxes; Need for re-division of sources of revenue between the government of the District and the Municipalities (including loss of revenue, needless additional cost of collection, and inconvenience to taxpayers); Need for changing the rates and basis of levy of certain taxes (including predial tax, *derecho de patente*, and *pulque*); and Need for change in political and financial organization. Part I. is an outline of existing conditions; part II. is a constructive program. "The existing revenues of the District and Municipalities fall far short of being adequate to meet their budgets. This is partly due to the fact that sums expended by the federal government in the District exceeded the sums raised in it by about 30 per cent at the time of the Revolution. It is also due in part to the fact that the present budgets are more than 50 per cent greater than those before the Revolution. The difficulty of raising adequate revenues is further increased because of the fact that the 'federal contribution' now adds 60 per cent to the burden of the tax-payers of the District". The above quotation made from the summary demonstrates the necessity for such a report as the comprehensive one made by Dr. Young. The pamphlet will be of considerable use to teachers of history as well as of political economy.

*Commerce Reports* for November and December, 1918, published items (some of considerable length) regarding the various countries of Hispanic America as follows:

- Agricultural Education in the State of Paraná. No. 298, December 20.
- American Chamber of Commerce formed at Tampico. No. 298, December 20.
- American Company gets Brazilian Cable Concession. No. 291, December 12.
- Americans interested in Brazilian Paper Markets. No. 277, November 25.
- Apiculture on Isthmus of Tehuantepec. No. 299, December 21.
- Argentina's estimated Maize Surplus. No. 298, December 20.
- Argentine Budget estimates for 1919. No. 269, November 15.
- Argentine's principal Exports during first eight months of 1918. No. 282, December 2.
- Bibliographies on "Latin American" Trade Topics. No. 291, December 12.
- Brazil regulates Distribution of Quinine. No. 290, December 11.
- Brazil revokes German Cable Concession. No. 288, December 9.
- Brazil to have Aeroplane Mail and Express Service. No. 288, December 9.
- Brazilian Exports and Imports of Fruit and Nuts. No. 306, December 31.
- Brazilian Precious and Semi-precious Stones. No. 275, November 22.
- Brazilian School of Journalism. No. 259, November 4.
- British Salt Company authorized to operate in Brazil. No. 275, November 22.
- Buenos Aires Livestock Show. No. 278, November 26.
- Commercial and Industrial Activities of Valencia, Venezuela. No. 260, November 5.
- Competitive Trade Conditions in Honduras. No. 265, November 11.
- Cooperative Sugar Factories recommended for Trinidad. No. 293, December 14.
- Costa Rica's Coffee Shipments for 1917-18 Season. No. 289, December 10.
- Credit Terms in "Latin America". No. 286, December 6.
- Crop Estimates for Mexican State (Guadalajara). No. 306, December 31.
- Demonstration by an American Tractor in Uruguay. No. 280, November 29.



- Deficit in Argentine Customs Revenue. No. 271, November 18.  
Ecuador regulates foreign Exchange. No. 295, December 17.  
English Produce Company to operate in Brazil. No. 299, December 21.  
Exportation of Manganese Ore from Brazil. No. 266, November 12.  
Exports of Meat from the River Plate. No. 268, November 14.  
Extraordinary Session of Peruvian Congress. No. 292, December 13.  
The Flor de Seda Fiber of Ecuador. No. 292, December 13.  
Food Regulations and Analysis in Uruguay. No. 257, November 1.  
Freight Rates of Lloyd Brasileiro. No. 286, December 6.  
The Fuel Problem of Brazil. No. 276, November 23.  
Grain-bag Problem in Argentina. No. 270, November 16.  
Hennequen Cultivation in Peru and Argentina. No. 269, November 15.  
Industrial Investigation in Uruguay. No. 275, November 22.  
Investment opportunities in "Latin America". No. 288, December 9.  
Japanese Company opens Brazilian Branch. No. 298, December 20.  
Jones, Grosvenor M.: The Port of Pacasmayo, Peru. No. 296, December 18.  
Labor-protecting Devices for Cuban Factories. No. 281, November 30.  
"Latin-American" Market for Sodium Products. No. 294, December 16.  
Liverpool Chamber's Offer to Paraguayan Students. No. 293, December 14.  
Live-stock Department for Buenos Aires Province. No. 266, November 12.  
Live-stock Statistics for Argentina. No. 287, December 7.  
Make Studies for Underground Telephone System for Montevideo. No. 292, December 13.  
Market for American-made Toys in Cuba. No. 275, November 22.  
Market for Rice and Beans in Lower California. No. 273, November 20.  
Mexican Plans for Reconstruction. No. 283, December 3.

- The Monazite-sand Situation in Brazil. No. 292, December 13.  
One Month's Exports of crude Rubber from Brazil. No. 269, November 15.  
Payment Plan for "Latin America". No. 298, December 20.  
Peru authorizes Railway Extension. No. 279, November 27.  
Procedure for Exports to Mexico. No. 272, November 19.  
Proposed Argentine Income Tax. No. 266, November 12.  
Proposed Bureau of Commerce in Peru. No. 297, December 19.  
Proposed Subsidies for Argentine Shipbuilders. No. 263, November 8.  
Receipts of British-owned Brazilian Railway. No. 275, November 22.  
Resources of the Region in Dispute between Chile and Peru. No. 289, December 10.  
Review of Brazil's Trade for six Months. No. 275, November 22.  
Rice Growing in the Dominican Republic. No. 258, November 2.  
Rio de Janeiro Merchants for Moratorium. No. 286, December 6.  
Scientific Study of Peru's Fisheries. No. 266, November 12.  
Shipping on the West Coast of South America. No. 281, November 30.  
Sugar Crop of Argentina. No. 278, November 26.  
Sugar Production in Province of Santa Clara (Cuba). No. 292, December 13.  
South American Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. No. 258, November 2.  
Subjects for Discussion at Montevideo Congress (Jan. 29-Feb. 5, 1919). No. 261, November 6.  
Tuberculin Test for Dairy Animals in Uruguay. No. 274, November 21.  
To establish Twine and Bagging Factory in Paraguay. No. 288, December 9.  
Uruguayan Government dissolves Banking Company. No. 278, November 26.  
Whaling Industry of Falkland Islands. No. 278, November 26.

Recent Supplements to the *Reports* dealing entirely with Hispanic American countries (being reports submitted to the State Department by American Consuls) are as follows:

- Colombia. By Consul Alphonse J. Lespinasse. Annual series, no. 42a, October 16.

- Ecuador. By Consul General Frederic W. Goding (Guayaquil). Annual series, no. 43a, November 18.
- Haiti. By Consul John B. Terres (Port au Prince). Annual series, no. 30a, November 9.
- Panama. By Consul General Alban G. Snyder (Panama City). Annual series, no. 35a, November 5.

Professor Charles E. Chapman, of the University of California, in an essay of 30 pages, *Researches in Spain* (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1918), gives some very useful information regarding the Archivo General de Indias at Seville. The essay is an "Introduction to the *Catalogue of Materials in the Archivo General de Indias for the History of the Pacific Coast and the American Southwest*", soon to issue from the University of California Press. In the four sections into which the essay is divided, the author tells something of the stupendous wealth of the Spanish Archives, how the Fellowships of the Native Sons of the Golden West were instituted, and the work of the several Fellows, the work planned and accomplished by the author in Spain, and the manner in which his entries in his *Catalogue* were made. He estimates that the archives in Seville contain "from 32,000,000 to 64,000,000 documents aggregating 160,000,000 pages of manuscript"—an estimate that is conservative. The Fellowships founded in the University of California by the organization, "The Native Sons of the Golden West"—a fraternal society that is unique in this country, inasmuch as its efforts and its funds are given for the extension of the study of the history of California—have been justified. Since their foundation in 1911, there have been eight Fellows appointed for study abroad—all going to Spain except one—and six resident Fellows. The result is a sheaf of books that have either already appeared or are about to appear—all original studies. Professor Chapman suggests that those who can not themselves go to Spain to make original researches might arrange to have necessary copying done through the Fellows of the Society—which would be a very satisfactory solution to a vexing problem. Appointees to the Fellowships who have studied abroad have been the following: Lawrence Palmer Briggs, 1911–1912; Charles E. Chapman, 1912–1914; William Lytle Schurz, 1913–1915; Gordon C. Davidson (researches made in England); Charles H. Cunningham, 1915–1917; Karl C. Leebrick, 1915–1916; Tracy B. Kittredge, 1916–1917 (resigned); George Leslie Allbright, 1916–1917 (died in Seville). Resident appointees have been as follows: Joseph J. Hill and Tracy B. Kittredge, 1912–1913; Charles

W. Hackett, John Lloyd Meham, Charles S. Mitrani, and J. Fred Rippey, 1917-1918 (there being no foreign Fellow this year because of the war and the closing of the archives). From these studies has come already a volume by Dr. Chapman, *Founding of Spanish California*; while other volumes soon to appear are the following: Schurz, *The Manila Galleon*; Davidson, *History of the Northwest Company*; Cunningham, *The Audiencia of the Philippines*; and Leebrick, *The English Expedition to Manila in 1762*.

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